Hospitals - 1929

Alabama.

United States Veterans' Hospital 91, Tuskegee, Ala., Functions A-1, Ranks Sixth On Honor Roll

Major R. R. Moton wrought well and possibly more than he thought when he persuaded President Harding to agree to man the World War Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, with a complete Negro personnel. The Major took the position that as the hospital was being established exilusively for Negro soldiers, the hospital should be manned by Negro physicians and surgeons from cellar to dome.

President Harding agreed with him and the hospital was manned in accordance with Dr. Moton's views. But the Negro staff was considered an experiment; many whites and some Negroes hopefully suspected the Negro personnel to fail, and the management reverted to a white staff. But happily the experiment proved a noble idea, and the Tuskegee Hospital is number six on the roster of fifty-one Government Hospitals throughout the country, from the standpoint of efficiency in service, and competency in personnel.

Fortunately for the race and the Government, Dr. J. H. Ward, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who had done service overseas, was put in charge of the hospital as chief medical officer with the rank of colonel and a complete Negro staff. Just how well they wrought you have but to read the record of No. 91 in the central office at Washington, or to visit the hospital at Tuskegee and see the great plant in operation, manned by Colonel Ward and his efficient staff of coworkers.

It was our pleasure to visit the plant January 12, 1929, and through the courtesy of Colonel Ward, Dr. William Fletcher Penn, Chief Surgeon, showed us through the plant and explained, in detail, every ramification of the hospital. The doctor was painstaking and left no stone unturned in his explanation and survey.

1-12-29

Capability

The race needs no better illustration of its ability to control itself, than the humane and scientific way Colonel Ward and his staff have conducted this hospital.

We studied closely the mechanicism of the station, humane and otherwise, and we saw not the least bit of friction among the doctors and nurses who constitute the staff or personnel.

Every member of the staff is a master in his field and everybody functions with scientific precision in his place.

Colored Personnel a Success

What we were most interested in was to find out whether the noble experiment that Major Moton and President Harding had in their minds when they planned to man the hospital with a complete Negro staff justified their faith in the race. We knew full well what success or failure meant to the race and busied ourselves to find out what was the result of the experiment. We are happy to announce that the experiment is a complete success and the administration of the officers of the hospital at Tuskegee is up to the standard.

Not a Negro or white hospital, but a Government Hospital, ranking A, in the central office at Washington, D. C., and only out-ranked by five of the fifty-one hospitals in the system, out-ranking forty-five on the official roster.

Colonel Ward Popular

Harmony and the most consideration obtains between the colonel and his staff. The men and women love their chief and contribute in every way possible to his success. Each member has a pardonable pride in the success of the institution and wants to make a personal contribution to its success.

Colonel Ward in speaking to us of the efficiency of his staff, said, I am the least indispensable of any member of my staff. The hospital could go along well enough without me for a while, but there is no member of my staff can be out of place a day without crippling the services badly.

Cleanliness and Sanitation

Colonel Ward believes in the scriptural injunction that cleanliness is next to Godliness. Everything about the plant is as clean as a hound's tooth. Everything sterilized, each room, nook and corner sanitary.

The care and upkeep of the place proved that there are no fundamental racial difference among races. It all lies in the condition and opportunity. What Colonel Ward has done at the Government Hospital at Tuskegee, thousands of other Negro men can do in other fields of labor if given the chance and opportunity.

There is no waste of time or lost motion at No. 91. Everything moves like clockwork and functions to perfection.

But the only question that the public is interested in, is the hospital a success under Negro management? It is; the service cannot be improved upon. The staff comes from the best schools and hospitals in the world. Many of them are masters and have specialized in the leading hospitals in Europe and America.

Colonel Ward stands among the heads of the medical profession in America and did distinguished service overseas in the World War.

The hospital forms a little city in itself, operated under military rule with Colonel Ward as chief officer, assisted by the following staff:

Col. J. H. Ward, Medical Officer in Charge.
J. A. Kennedy, Asst. Medical Officer in Charge.
G. S. Moore, Clinical Director.
A. D. Simington, Chief, Medical Service.
W. F. Penn, Chief, Surgical Service.
G. C. Branche, Chief N. P. Service.
H. F. Davis, Chief, Reconstruction Service.
H. A. Callis, Chief, Laboratory Service.
T. B. Davis, Chief, Dental Service.
R. Carey, E. E. N. and T. Specialist.
J. J. Peters, Roentgenologist.
Miss E. J. Bullock, Chief Nurse.
Miss G. H. Bogan, Chief Dietician.
Mrs. M. B. Manly, Chief Aide.
Mrs. S. M. Peterson, Librarian.
Mr. E. H. Craven, Pharmacist.
Mr. W. S. Burke, Business Manager.
Mr. P. H. Roney, Property Custodian.
Mr. J. H. Calhoun, Auditor.
Miss R. T. Scott, Special Dirbursing Agent.
Mr. H. J. Malcolm, Personnel Officer.
Mr. L. W. Hemmons, Procurement Clerk.
Mr. Warner Kennedy, Chief Engineer.
Mr. J. Thos. Braye, Farm Foreman.
Mr. R. E. McDonald, Garage Foreman.
Mr. W. R. Roberts, Laundry Foreman.
Mr. W. P. Reid, Chief Guard.
Mrs. P. H. Persley, Housekeeper.

The hospital colony consists of approximately 1,500 people; patients, employees and their families. Col. Ward receives and disbursed from the Government $700,000 per year, $400,000 of which is paid in salaries to the staff and employees, the remainder for sustenance and upkeep.

TUSKEGEE TO HOLD ANNUAL MEDIC CLINIC

Expert Service Benefit to the South

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 8.—The 18th annual clinic and the 12th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society will be held at the institute hospital here April 7-13, according to announcement of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee institute. The program provides for a full week of medical, surgical and special clinics, scientific papers and demonstrations by specialists, and an inspection tour of U. S. Veterans' hospital No. 91, located on land adjacent to the institute campus.

3-9-29

Laryngeal Cancer

The John A. Andrew Clinical society was organized in 1918 "for the advancement of physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and for the study and treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South."

Widely Attended

The annual clinics of the society have brought expert medical and surgical aid to many who otherwise would be unable to secure it; have kept physicians in touch with the latest methods in the science, and alive to their responsibility to society, and have provided helpful contacts between leaders of the profession.

Physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country and of both races attend the annual meetings of the society. Papers will be read by Dr. Horace Binney, fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the staff of the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston. Dr. Binney will lecture on gall bladder, kidney and thosic surgery. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, consulting general surgeon, New York Ophthalmic hospital, will lecture on exophthalmic goiter. Other lecturers include Dr. W. W. Scott, professor of urology, University of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Amen Evans of the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland; Dr. C. V. Roman of Meharry Medical college, Nashville; Dr. J. A. Hale of Meharry Medical college; Dr. J. C. Dowling, eye specialist, Greedman's hospital, Washington, will hold a special eye clinic.

Among other physicians and surgeons who will attend are Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, president of the Clinical society; Dr. H. E. Lee of Houston, vice president of the society; Drs. Charles H. Garvin and Leon Evans of Cleveland; Willard M. Lane, Le Count Cook, E. H. Taylor and Hartford Burwell of Freedman's hospital, Washington; J. A. Hale, professor of clinical surgery, Meharry Medical college; C. Wayman Reeves and Charles Johnson of Atlanta; J. M. Franklin of Prairie View, Tex.; M. O. Dumas, P. B. Lennox and Algernon Jackson of the Howard university medical school; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, medical director Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Talahassee; George I. Lythcotte of health department, Tulsa; J. F. Laine, Louisville; H. M. Green, Knoxville, and J. E. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Dr. S. Le Count Cook Heads Tuskegee Body

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 2.—For scientific interest and accomplishment the eighteenth annual clinic and the twelfth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, held in the Institute hospital here recently, surpasses any former meeting of the clinic and society, according to physicians and surgeons who attended. "The men showed unusual interest in the sessions," says Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, secretary treasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute. "They were regular in attendance and enthusiastic over the program, entering into detailed discussion following each operation and the presentation of each paper."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. S. LeCount Cook, Washington, president; Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, Texas, vice president; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View College, Texas, general supervisor of clinics; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Tuskegee Institute, secretary treasurer; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, supervisor, surgical clinics; Dr. George Howell, Atlanta, supervisor, medical clinics; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Ala., secretary, surgical clinics; Dr. Georgia Dwelle, Atlanta, secretary, medical clinics; Dr. M. M. Dillard, Chicago, supervisor of anesthetics; Dr. H. A. Callis, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, roentgenologist - pathologist; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Ensley, Ala., historian; and Dr. Richard Carey, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, supervisor, eye, ear. nose and throat clinics.

OFFICERS OF CLINICAL SOCIETY ARE ANNOUNCED

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 2—For scientific interest and accomplishment the eighteenth annual clinic and the twelfth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society held in the institute hospital here recently surpasses any former meeting of the clinic and society according to physicians and surgeons who attended. The men showed unusual interest in the sessions, says Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute. "They were regular in attendance and enthusiastic over the program, entering into detailed discussion following each operation and the presentation of each paper."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. S. LeCount Cook, Washington, president; Dr. H E. Lee, Houston, Texas, vice president; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View College, Texas, general supervisor of clinics; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, supervisor surgical clinics; Dr. George Howell Atlanta, supervisor, medical clinics; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Ala. secretary, surgical clinics; Dr. Georgia Dwelle, Atlanta, secretary, medical clinics; Dr. M. M. Dillard, Chicago supervisor of anesthetics; Dr. H. A Callis, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, roentgenologist-pathologist; Dr G. Norman Adamson, Ensley, Ala., historian; and Dr. Richard Carey, U. S Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, supervisor. eye. ear nose and throat clinics

U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL
Tuskegee, Ala.
April 3, 1929.

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir.

I take pleasure in relating the following:

For a number of years I have been in several government hospitals, having been affected by a stomach complaint. Heretofore the doctors and nurses who waited upon me have been white people, and I constantly expected the best results from their services; but no appreciable improvement was made, and I asked to be sent to Hospital No. 91, at Tuskegee, Ala.

The doctors at this hospital diagnosed my complaint as chronic appendicitis and said an operation would be necessary. Dr. W. F. Penn, assisted by Dr. Peter Carter, performed the operation. It was entirely successful—I am feeling better now than I have felt for ten years.

Miss E. A. English, head nurse, and Nurses A. R. England and M. F. Herron were exceedingly efficient in their services during my convalescence. The skill, care and efficiency shown by these doctors and nurses deserve the highest commendation.

Yours very truly,
GROVER GOTELL,
Washington, D. C.

J. A. Andrew Clinical Society To Hold Annual Assembly At Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The 18th annual clinic and the 30th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at the Institute Hospital here, April 7-13, according to announcement of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute.

The program provides for a full week of medical, surgical and special clinics, scientific papers and tour of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91, located on land adjacent to the Institute campus.

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society was organized in 1918 for the advancement of Negro physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and for the study and treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the south.

The annual clinics of the society have brought expert medical and surgical aid to many who otherwise would be unable to secure it; have kept physicians in touch with the latest methods in the science, and alive to their responsibility to society; and have provided helpful contacts between colored and white leaders of the profession.

Physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country and of both races attend the annual meetings of the society. Papers will be read by Dr. Horace Binney, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the staff of the Massachusets General Hospital, Boston. Dr. Binney will lecture on gall bladder, kidney and thorasic surgery. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, F. A. C. S., consulting general surgeon, New York Orphthalmic Hospital, will lecture on exophthalmic goiter. Other lecturers include Dr. W. W. Scott, professor of urology. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr Armen Evans of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; Dr. C. V Roman of Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. J. A. Hale of Meharry Medical College. Dr. J C. Dowling, eye specialist, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, will hold a special eye clinic.

Among other physicians and surgeons who will attend are Dr Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, president of the Clinical Society; Dr H E. Lee of Houston, vice-president of the society; Doctors Charles H Garvin and Leon Evans of Cleveland; Willard M. Lane, Le Count Cook, E. H. Taylor, and Hartford Burwell of Freedman's Hospital Washingtno; J. A. Hal, professor of clinical surgery, Meharry Medical College; C. Wayman Reeves and Charles Johnson of Atlanta; J M. Franklin of Praire View, Texas; M. O. Dumas and P. B. Lennox and Algernon Jackson of the Howard University Medical school; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, medical director Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee; George I. Lythcotte of health department, Tulsa; J. F. Laine, Louisville; H. M. Green, Knoxville; J. F. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.

SELMA MAY GET NEGRO HOSPITAL

U. S. Public Health Doctor Outlines Conditions for Project

Selma, Ala., November 28th,— An outline of conditions under which Selma may obtain a completely furnished hospital for negroes was made by, Dr. Taliaferro Clark, a senior surgeon United States Public Health Service and consultant of the Roosewald Foundation, at a meeting here Tuesday.

It has been estimated that a hospital containing approximately 100 beds would cost about $250,000 and would serve 17 counties of the Black Belt with a population of 500,000 negroes.

In his discussion Dr. Clark stated he had not authority to make a definite proposal, but he felt confident the federation would be interested in the proposition and could be relied upon to supply one-forth of the funds.

Movement for bringing a negro hospital was started by Dr. F. G. DuBose ,of this city, and the plan was carried before the Rosenwald Foundation directors, who sent Dr Clark here to survey the field.

Hospital-1929

Alabama.

SIX DAY PROGRAM ENJOYED

Pittsburgh Courier

Provided Interesting Series Of Medical And Surgical Clinics, Scientific Clinics And Open Meetings.

Pittsburgh Pa

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 18. — A six-day program of intensive study of medical and surgical problems arranged for physicians and surgeons who attend the eighteenth annual clinic, opened at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here last Monday and continued through Saturday. The program provided for a series of medical and surgical clinics, scientific sessions and open meetings.

Dr. Russell H. Oppenheimer, dean of the school of medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, addressed the public meeting Tuesday evening on "Cancer and Public Health Problems Affecting the Negro." Others speaking at this meeting included Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society; Dr. C. V. Roman of Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary treasurer of the clinical society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service.

Among scientific papers read before the society were "Kidney Surgery," by Dr. Horace Binney of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; "Nasal Accessory Sinus Infection," by Dr. H. Reginald Smith, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Chicago; "Cancer Problem As Related to the Negro," by Dr. J. L. Campbell of Emory University; "Feeding the Well Baby," by Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland; "Goitre," by Dr. Walter Grey Crump of the Board Street Hospital, New York City; Dr. W. W. Scott of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; Dr. H. M. Green, president of the National Hospital Association, Knoxville; Dr. J. C. Dowling of Washington; Dr. J. H. Hale of the Meharry Medical College; Dr. J. J. Peters, Dr. P. P. Barker and Dr. H. A. Callis of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee; Dr. Marion C. Pruitt of Atlanta and Dr. W. Harry Barnes of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, were also on the program.

A special session was held Friday afternoon at the Veterans' Hospital, with neurological, tuberculosis, physiotherapy and pathological clinics conducted by the respective heads of the divisions.

"The program provided was one of the best and fullest we have had," states Dr. Dibble. "And the clinic was one of the most successful with an attendance of more than 150 from all sections of the country."

The clinic is held each spring under auspices of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The society was organized "for the advancement of Negro physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and for the study of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South." It is attended each year by a large number of medical men of both races who treat the ailments of hundreds of patients.

Among white physicians attending the clinic were the following:

Binney, Dr. Horace, Boston, Mass., Boston City Hospital.

Crump, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Gray, New York City. Dr. Crump is a member of the staff of the Broad Street Hospital.

Campbell, Dr. J. L., professor of surgery, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Pruitt, Dr. Marion C., noted surgeon, Atlanta, Ga.

Scott, Dr. and Mrs. W. W., Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Scott is professor of urology, University of Rochester.

Elliott, Dr. Martha M., New Haven, Conn., United States Department of Labor.

Oppenheimer, Dr. Russell H., Atlanta, Ga., dean medical school Emory University.

Prominent among colored physicians attending the clinic were:

Adamson, Dr. G. Norman, Ensley, Ala.; Branche, Dr. George C., United States Veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Bryant, Dr. Henry, Birmingham, Ala.; Barnes, Dr. W. Harry, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Burwell, Dr. Hartford, Washington D. C.; Bradfield, Dr. J. C., Lima Ohio; Brown, Dr. Roscoe C., Washington, D. C.; Callis, Dr. H. A. United States Veterans' Hospital Tuskegee, Ala.; Chavis, Dr. Samuel Chicago, Ill.; Covington, Dr. B. J. Houston, Texas; Cook, Dr. S. LeCount, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Cooper, Dr. R. C. Bainbridge, Ga.; Carter, Dr. Raymond H., Atlanta, Ga.; Dowling, Dr James C., Staff Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dillard Dr. M. M., Chicago, Ill.; Evans, Dr Leon S., Cleveland, Ohio.

Evans, Dr. Armen, Cleveland Ohio; Foote, Dr. L. H. B., medica director, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Franklin, Dr. J. M., medical director, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas; Frazier, Dr. W. Neale, Macon, Ga.; Garvin, Dr. Charles H., staff Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Gault, Dr. R. C., Jackson, Georgia; Giles, Dr. Roscoe C., president, John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Chicago, Ill.; Green, Dr. H. M., president, National Hospital Association, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hale, Dr. J. H., Nashville, Tenn.; Hardin, Dr. J. C., Dallas, Texas; Hunter, Dr. John E., Lexington, Ky.; Hurston, Dr. H. R., Memphis, Tenn.

Lythcott, Dr. George I., department of health, Tulsa, Okla.; Lane, Dr. William M., staff Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Laine, Dr. J. F., Louisville, Ky.; Lee, Dr. H. E., vice president, John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Houston, Texas; Levy, Dr. J. R., Florence, S. C.; Munchus, Dr. G. M., Fort Worth, Texas; Miller, Dr. L. Otis, Asheville, N. C.; Pinkston, Dr. L. G., Dallas, Texas; Purvis, Dr. Augustus, Charleston, S. C.; Peters, Dr. J. J., United States Veterans' Hospital Tuskegee, Ala.; Riddle, Dr. R. C. Denison, Texas; Roman, Dr. C. V., Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Reeves, Dr. C. Wayman, Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Scott, Dr. W. W., Rochester, N. Y.; Smith, Dr. Reginald H., Chicago, Ill.; Stinson, Dr. Clay E., Owensboro, Ky.; Shadowens, Dr. T. M., Houston Texas; Toney, Dr. Ellis, Oxford, N. C.; Tildon, Dr. T. T., United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Van Buren, Dr. Harvey, Van Buren Sanitarium, Statesboro, Ga.; White, Dr. W. H., San Antonio, Texas; Ward, Col. J. H., United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Writt, Dr. William, Sharon, Pa.; Wiley, Dr. J. W., Greensboro, Ala.; Sembly, Dr. George H., Salesbury, Md.; Dwelle, Dr. George, Atlanta, Ga.

HIGH RATING FOR NEGRO VETERANS' HOSPITAL, ALA.

Veterans' Bureau, Washington, Plans Further Expansion of Unit

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee now rates 'not less than second' among the 61 hospitals which the government maintains for disabled veterans, according to statement of W. S. Burke, business manager of the Tuskegee hospital, who has recently returned from Washington, where he was in a six day conference with officers of the Veterans Bureau.

A complete check-up of the management of the hospital was gone into and approved by the Veterans Bureau. Plans were formulated for the conduct of the institution for the next two years, Mr. Burke said, in an address delivered here before the teacher-students of the summer school.

"The rating which the hospital has received as a unit in the best medical service in the country demonstrates the fitness of the Negro to conduct successfully a large scientific institution," he declared. Construction of a new 139-bed wing costing $200,000 is now under way.

Others who addressed the summer school during the week included J. T. Williamson, head of the institute chemistry division, who spoke on the elements within us; Dr. Austin of the State Normal School at Muncie, Indiana, and members of the institute faculty who reported on the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in Jackson, Miss.

VETERANS HOSPITAL IS IN FINE SHAPE

Dr. Ward Reports Institution At Tuskegee Running Smoothly

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., June 12—The United States Hospital for Veterans of the World War at Tuskegee, Alabama, is in fine shape, according to Col. J H. Ward, its commanding officer, who was here last week on official business at the Veterans Bureau.

A new unit is being constructed at a cost of $269,000, Dr. Ward reported It will accommodate an additional 138 patients. At present there are 580 patients there. When this new unit is completed, Dr. Ward said, the hospital will have a bed capacity of 747. The new unit is to house negro-psychiatric patients.

Dr. Ward was accompanied here by P. H. Rooney, property custodian of the hospital, and Capt. Arthur Hayes, assistant commandant at Tuskegee Institute.

HALE INFIRMARY

There is an institution in Montgomery which runs along the even tenor of its way, attempting nothing spectacular, but doing a vital work modestly and quietly. It is Hale Infirmary. It was established in 1899 as the result of gifts by James and Anne Hale, Negro citizen of Montgomery, to the people of this community. In a form letter to friends of the institution, Victor Tulane, well known Negro leader, says that for thirty years Hale Infirmary has ministered to the hospital needs of the community "without respect to the financial ability of its patients." At present it maintains a charity ward and conducts a free clinic daily through the cooperation of its associated physicians. In addition the nurse training school of Hale Infirmary, "has trained a considerable number of colored nurses, many of whom have been called into service by the white families of Montgomery."

Montgomery Ala

Officials of the Infirmary are asking a few friends of the institution to make such financial contributions for its support as they care to make, but are not making any systematic appeal to the community. In connection with its solicitations by letter the committee is distributing reprints of an article which appeared in The Adviser in 1899. It was written by Mr. G. W. Craik, whose wife is the daughter of the late Dr. W. O. Baldwin, with whose family Anne Hale lived for many years. This article which appeared under the title, "A Sister in Black," is of sufficient interest to be reprinted here, and is as follows:

There moves quietly, silently in our midst, gliding now into a bank, now into the office of a real estate agent, or architect, constantly to the homes of affliction, to the bed-sides of the sick, a little shrinking woman in black, to whom men pay the same reverent deference that they extend to those holy women whose lives are dedicated to good works. Regarding her there is no feeling of cast, no question of race issue; no man can look down upon this unobtrusive gentlewoman; aye gentlewoman in its good Anglo-Saxon sense; men recognize in her only the wom-

anliness of the true woman.

Born a slave, yet during her whole life the companion and intimate associate of the most refined and cultured families, her mind and her character have been fashioned after the best models. It would reveal secrets too sacred for the public knowledge to say how many people, reduced by the war, have had their wants relieved by this unobtrusive dispenser of charity. Of this phase of her life the public can take no note; it would equally offend her and others.

Long ago she felt that the true needs of her race were not in the support of a multitude of church organizations, whose aggregate cost is enormously out of proportion to the means of their members, but rather in a centralized philanthropy, where physical suffering might be alleviated instead of mere emotional paroxysms fostered. Her good husband shared this sensible, as well as noble, aspiration, and at his death left a lot for a colored people's hospital, and upon this foundation, not another cent contributed by white or black, she has reared the beautiful and wholly practical and useful memorial of her husband and children. This is a monument not alone to them, but to the broadening and enlightened spirit of her race.

James Hale was a remarkable man in many respects. He was long a leading contractor in this city and accumulated considerable property by produce and economy. He was respected by all, and his many deels of charity were so unostentatiously done that the record of them is only in heaven.

This charity, established unaided by a colored woman, will teach her people more real wisdom than they could have learned from a million sermons or from ten thousand political agitators. It is a fixed, glowing, light-giving point from which the lines of the future may be laid; the rock upon which Christianity itself is founded, and upon which the civilization of the blacks as well as the whites must be builded, if they would emerge from the darkness of ignorance and superstition.

The retiring woman, who never thought of self and never dreamed of fame, objects strenuously to all mention of her own name in connection with her good works; in no part of the hospital building does it appear, but we all know her in spite of her humility, and we all love and reverence the name of Anne Hale.

This is an appealing story. It tells of the simple beginnings of an institution which was fated to succeed and become a highly useful agency in the life of this cit

Off The Bench

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

HALE INFIRMARY

One of the most deserving institutions in Montgomery today, and one whose purposes and history are not near as well known among the white people of Montgomery as they should be, is the Hale Infirmary, which is dedicated to the relief of the sick and suffering among the negroes of Montgomery. The hospital building and grounds are at 325 East Lake Street, just a stone's throw from Oak Park, and there for over thirty years in cramped quarters and with limited means, this splendid institution has successfully devoted itself to the care and relief of the sick and injured among the negro race in Montgomery.

Deserving Of White Generosity

The colored people of Montgomery do the best they can to support and maintain Hale Infirmary, and the members of their race, through their clubs and churches, give generously of the little means they have to keep the hospital going. But it is a big job, and it is a task which is beyond the means of the negroes of Montgomery, willing and generous as they are in its support. And it is an expense which the negroes of Montgomery ought not to have to bear all by themselves.

Hale Infirmary maintains a charity ward it conducts a free clinic daily, and many of the colored nurses who serve in the homes of our own race, have received their training in the nurses school conducted at the infirmary. And leading white physicians and surgeons of Montgomery, who visit the hospital and its patients from time to time, all commend the manner in which the hospital is conducted.

Hale Infirmary, because of the great amount of charity it does is not self-sustaining, and never can be self-sustaining without an endowment, and it has no endowment now. If it is to continue its mission of mercy and healing among a race which has been faithful and loyal to our people, then the infirmary must have the help and aid of the white people of Montgomery.

When the Community Chest was in existence it gave the infirmary about $1,500 a year. Now that the Chest has ceased to function, the Hale Infirmary will not receive that sum this year, but must depend for its continuance upon the help of the white people of Montgomery to that amount.

White Friends Rally To Support Of Infirmary

Some of the finest white citizens of Montgomery have rallied to the support of the infirmary, and so far about $700 has been contributed for the work next year. But that is only just about half of what the infirmary needs, and the other $800 must be raised somehow.

It seems to me that the members of our own race should welcome the opportunity to help Hale Infirmary for two reasons: in the first place we ought to contribute to the hospital because it is an institution which is not operated for profit, and because it does a work of mercy and charity that appeals to every citizen of Montgomery. It does its work among a people who greatly need its services. It works among a people whose wages are such as to prevent the race itself from bearing the whole burden of relief.

And then the people of our race ought to support it, it seems to me, as a token of their appreciation of the fidelity and loyalty of the negroes of Montgomery. I doubt if there is a city in the entire South that has a negro population any better than the negro population of Montgomery. The relations between the two races here are now, and have been all through the years, friendly and kindly. We never have any serious trouble in Montgomery. The races live together harmoniously The white man appreciates the problems of the black man, and tries to do his part in solving those problems. There may be individual and isolated instances of unjust and unfair treatment by members of both races, but as between the races themselves there is goodwill and friendship. We are fortunate in the character of our colored population—a population on the whole that is industrious, law-abiding and faithful.

And the present appeal to help Hale Infirmary is a good time for the white race to show its appreciation of Montgomery's colored citizenry and its interest in the negro race's effort to help itself. Let's all pull together, and do our bit. The sum asked is small indeed, and if you will just mail your check to Mrs. Jennie Baldwin Craik, a devoted white friend of the Hale Infirmary, sending it care Hazel Hedge, Carter Hill Road, Montgomery. Mrs. Craik will see that your gift goes to the proper hospital authorities on its mission of mercy and good will.

Infirmary Founded By A Negro Woman

The Hale Infirmary has an interesting history extending over a period of thirty years and one of the most interesting things about the infirmary is the fact that it is the gift of a negro man and woman to their own race.

Many years ago Jim Hale was one of the leading contractors of Montgomery. He was a hard-working, honest and self-sacrificing negro. He saved his money, invested it carefully, and at his death had an estate of some forty thousand dollars. He saw the poverty and distress of his race. He knew the lack of hospital facilities for the negroes of Montgomery and he wanted to do something for his own people. So when he died he made some bequests taking care of his kin people and his wife, and then he put it in his will that he wanted his wife to have all his property on Centennial Hill to build a hospital for negroes if she saw fit.

Ann Hale, A Sister In Black

And the widow Jim Hale left was one of the most remarkable women the negro race has ever produced. She did what no other woman has ever done in Montgomery; she built a hospital alone and unaided, and for over thirty years that hospital has endured to bring health and relief from suffering to thousands and thousands of Montgomery's sick and injured colored people. It is a record which the negro race can well be proud of, and it is a record which the white people of Montgomery commend, and are proud of, too.

And Ann Hale was a modest woman withal. She never thought of herself, never permitted her name to be mentioned in connection with her charitable works, and asked no praise. She was content to work for others without reward or praise for herself.

Late Mr. Craik's Tribute To Ann Hale

About twenty-five years ago there was living in Montgomery one of the most cultured and refined men I have ever met, George William Craik, now deceased. Mr. Craik was a grandson of Dr. James Craik, who was George Washington's chief medical officer in the Revolutionary War, and long his personal friend and physician. Mr. Craik was my father's friend before me, and was my good friend.

He knew Jim Hale and his wife, Ann, well, and knew the good they did. He knew, too, that the Hale Infirmary was largely her idea, and the wish of her life. So one day, as a tribute to this good negro woman, Mr. Craik wrote and had published in The Advertiser a letter commendatory of her good deeds. The editor, Maj. William Wallace Screws, of blessed memory, published the letter under the heading, "A Sister In Black." The sentiment of the letter is so touchingly appreciative, and it is couched in such appropriate English that I must quote you a paragraph or two. Mr. Craik wrote:

Was Born A Slave

"There moves quietly, silently in our midst gliding now into a bank, now into the office of a real estate agent, or architect, constantly to the homes of affliction, to the bedsides of the sick, a little shrinking woman in black, to whom men pay the same reverent deference that they extend to those holy women whose lives are dedicated to good works. Regarding her there is no feeling of caste, no question of race issue; no man can look down upon this unobtrusive gentle-woman; aye, gentle-woman in its Anglo-Saxon sense; men recognize in her only the womanliness of the true woman.

"Born a slave, yet during her whole life the companion and intimate associate of the most refined and cultured families, her mind and her character have been fashioned after the best models. It would reveal secrets too sacred for the public knowledge to say how many people, reduced by the war, have had their wants relieved by this unobtrusive dispenser of charity. Of this phase of her life, the public can take no note; it would equally offend her and others.

Wanted To Alleviate Suffering

"Long ago she felt that the true needs of her race were not in the support of a multitude of church organizations, whose aggregate cost is enormously out of proportion to the means of their members, but rather in a centralized philanthropy, where physical suffering might be alleviated instead of mere emotional paroxysms fostered. Her good husband shared this sensible, as well as noble aspiration, and at his death left a lot for a colored people's hospital, and upon this foundation, not another cent contributed by white or black, she has reared the beautiful and wholly practical and useful memorial of her husband and children. This monument is not alone to them, but to the broadening and enlightened spirit of her race. . . .

"This charity, established unaided by a colored woman, will teach her people more real wisdom than they could have learned from a million sermons or from ten thousand political agitators. It is a fixed, glowing, light-giving point, from which the lines of the future may be laid; the rock upon which Christianity itself is founded, and upon which the civilization of the blacks as well as the whites must be builded, if they would emerge from the darkness of ignorance and superstition.

No Thought Of Self

"This retiring woman, who never thought of self and never dreamed of fame, strenuously objects to all mention of her name in connection with her good works; in no part of the hospital building does it appear, but we all know her in spite of her humility, and we all love and reverence the name of Anne Hale."

Mr. Craik, with that Christian kindness which marked his every action, gave Anne Hale in her life-time that tribute of appreciation when it might cheer and encourage her. So let us, following his good example, today when the infirmary that this good woman built needs the aid and support of the white people of Montgomery, reach out our hands and help the Hale Infirmary continue its work for the suffering and sick of that race which has toiled and worked so hard for our own race, and so faithfully helped our own race achieve the destiny that is our's today.

Remember: A check to Hale's Infirmary, sent in care of Mrs. Jennie Baldwin Craik, Hazel Hedge, Montgomery, will be gratefully appreciated, and will do kindly and merciful work where it is needed most.

Hospitals - 1929

Arkansas.

GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

DEC 7 - 1929

SANITARIUM FOR NEGROES PLANNED

Buildings at Former A, M. & N. College Site to Be Used in Project.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, Dec. 6.—Buildings comprising the old plant of the Arkansas Mechanical and Normal School for negroes here will be converted into a gymnasium and state negro sanitarium at the new $500,000 college plant which has been completed a mile north of Pine Bluff on the airport road. It was announced today.

The Missouri Investment Company a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which bought the old college plant from the Board of Trustees for $30,000 has given back to the board the materials in the buildings forming the old college, located in west Pine Bluff.

Dr. J. B. Watson, president of the college, said today in announcing the gift, that he will raze buildings and move them to the site of the new school, where a gymnasium, cottages for teachers, and a sanitarium will be built. It is his plan, he said, to establish a sanitarium where negro children from all over the state can be treated practically free.

Details are being worked out by Miss Erle Chambers of Little Rock, member of the Board of Trustees of the institution, Dr. Watson said. The board is asking bids for tearing down the buildings of the old college and removing them to the new one, and work will be started as soon as the college moves into its new plant.

DEMOCRAT
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

DEC 10 1929

Negro Sanitarium Plans Discussed

Plans for a new state negro tuberculosis sanitarium to be located on a 48-acre tract in Saline county, near Alexander, were studied by the board of commissioners in charge of the construction program, at a meeting held Tuesday morning at the state capitol. Following slight changes which the board deemed would add to the convenience and utility of the sanitarium, the plans were turned back to Wittenberg & Delony, Little Rock architects, for revision.

The board will meet again December 27 to make final decision on the plans and to authorize the architects to advertise for construction bids.

Provision for the sanitarium was made by the 1923 legislature in the passage of Act No. 113, which appropriated the building fund and necessary funds for purchase of the site which was acquired several months ago.

The board of commissioners is composed of former Senator Peter A. Deisch, Helena, chairman; Miss Erle Chambers, Mrs. Will T. Dorough and Dr. S. C. Fulmer, Little Rock; John L. Webb, Hot Springs, and G. W. Stish of Little Rock, the latter two being negro representatives on the commission.

Hospitals- 1929

California.

DUNBAR HOSPITAL TO BECOME A PUBLIC INSTITUTION

After a sereis of committee meetings attended by prominent Angelenos of both races, plans to purchase the Dunbar Hospital, from its present owners, Drs. Diggs and Whittaker, were definitely settled and the Dunbar Community Hospital Association was formed.

Flash

The Board of Directors consists of the following persons who will be responsible for the administrative duties: Dr. H. C. Hudson, (N. A. A. C. P.); Walter L. Gordon, Mrs. Walter L. Gordon, Mrs. K. Barr, Miss Mabl eGray, Clarence Muse, Attorney Clarence Jones, W. R. Knox Norman Houston, Rev. S. M. Beane, C. H Alston, Curtis Mosby, L. G. Robinson, Assemblyman Frederick M. Roberts, J. M. Scott, and also an Advisory Board of five outstanding white citizens.

12-14-29

On this Advisory Board are: Mrs. Paul Jordon Smith, President of the Friday Morning club, Dr. Miriam Van Waters referee of Los Angeles Juvenile Court, and a member of Hoover's Commission for Child Study, Mrs. Chester Ashley, Ex. President of the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Clara Warne, R. N. the organizer of more clinics than any other woman in the United States. She is considered an authority on Social Science and another member not yet appointed.

Los Angeles California

There is a Medical Board consisting of outstanding medical men of both races.

Dr. Leonard Stovall. Dr. E. D. Liddell, Chief of Internal Medicine. Dr. R. F. Whittaker. Dr. A. J. Booker, Surgery. Dr. Ruth J. Temple, Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Chas. F. Diggs. Dr. J. E. Porter, Pediatrics. Dr. Towles, Germitology. Dr. Frank Gordon. Dr. Chas. F. Diggs, Proctology. Dr. Chas. Jackson Eye, Ear, and Throat.

The white members of the Medica Board are: Dr. J. W. Farrell, Obstetrics of the attending staff of the General Hospital, assistant supervisor maternity service of the Los Angeles Health department: Dr. F. M. Pottinger Tuberculosis

— Dr .Chas. Bennett, Internist, Dr. Alfred,

BEGGAR TOO DICTY FOR HARLEM

Because Edna Townsend, enterprising New Yorker, had to beg for a living was no reason why she should take "shop" into her after business hours and thereby deprive herself of some of the comforts of life, so she rented a flat and hired a maid to take care of her wardrobe, at the same time importing two boys from Baltimore to wheel her about the streets.

Magistrate Dryer decided that the woman was too clever for Gotham and ordered her to leave town immediately. She admitted collecting from $10 to $25 a day.

Hospitals-1929

D.C.

REAL ESTATE MEN PROTEST BUILDING OF RACE HOSPITAL

Baltimore Sun

"Nothing Worse Could Happen Unless It Is Selling a Colored Person a House On Street On Which You Live," White Realtor Tells House Committee.

2/2/29

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Real estate men appeared before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee having charge of the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1930 and protested against the erection of a school for colored tubercular children on a site owned by the District of Columbia on Bladensburg Road opposite Mount Olivet Cemetery, the published report of the hearings made public Monday show.

They based their objections to the erection of a health school for colored pupils on that site to real estate developments being carried on in that section and the determination of the real estate operators in the District of Columbia to keep colored people out of white neighborhoods.

Shelbourne Homes, incorporated, owns property on the Bladensburg Road immediately adjacent to the site which was to be used for the erection of a colored health school. It has constructed about 62 houses. Its president, David A. Baer, protested against the site being used for the purpose for which it was acquired.

"What will happen if that school is put there," Mr. Baer told the subcommittee, "is that the District will be placing in a white settlement a colored school. There is nothing any worse, unless it is selling to a colored person a house on the street on which you live."

Mr. Baer declared that "the real estate board has bound itself to use every effort—properly, I think, and I think to be approved by every reasonable and decent citizen—to keep colored out of white sections." He stated that "if a person in a white section endeavors to sell to a colored person, which is usually done only because of securing an additional price or for vengeance, the real estate board uses every possible effort to prevent it."

G. C. Bowie, secretary of H. L. Rust Company, stated that they had loaned a quarter of a million dollars on the 65 homes built by Mr. Baer and Mr. Garland and they felt that the erection of the school on the acquired site would mitigate against their continued support of the financing of additional houses to be built there. Mr. Bowie said that they made the loan because the houses were in a white neighborhood and they felt that a colored school would jeopardize the value of these houses.

Harry A. Kite, real estate dealer, who has built and sold houses to colored people, stated that he had built about 120 houses in that section and owns about 350 lots on which he expects to build. He bought the land from Senator Clark, of Montana, some 20 years ago. Senator Clark put a restricting clause in the deed, he said, and it is impossible for him to sell the property to colored people, and if a colored school is located there he doubts that he could sell the houses to white people.

Mr. Kite is one of those who protested to the Board of Education against the temporary housing of the colored health school in the Toner school building at 24th and F streets northwest, because of its proximity to three apartment houses which he owned in that neighborhood.

Others who appeared and protested against the rection of the health school on the Bladensburg road site were Rufus S. Lusk, executive secretary of the Operative Builders' Association, and George A. Wilson, who stated that he is in the real estate business.

The subcommittee made no definite decision respecting the erection of a health school for colored pupils. It wrote into the District of Columbia appropriation bill an authorization for the acquisition of a site. The Bureau of the Budget in its estimates had recommended an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a colored health school on a site already appropriated for, which is the site acquired by the District commissioners on the Bladensburg road.e

Hospitals—1929

Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
Sunday, March 3, 1929

Proposed Negro Hospital Building

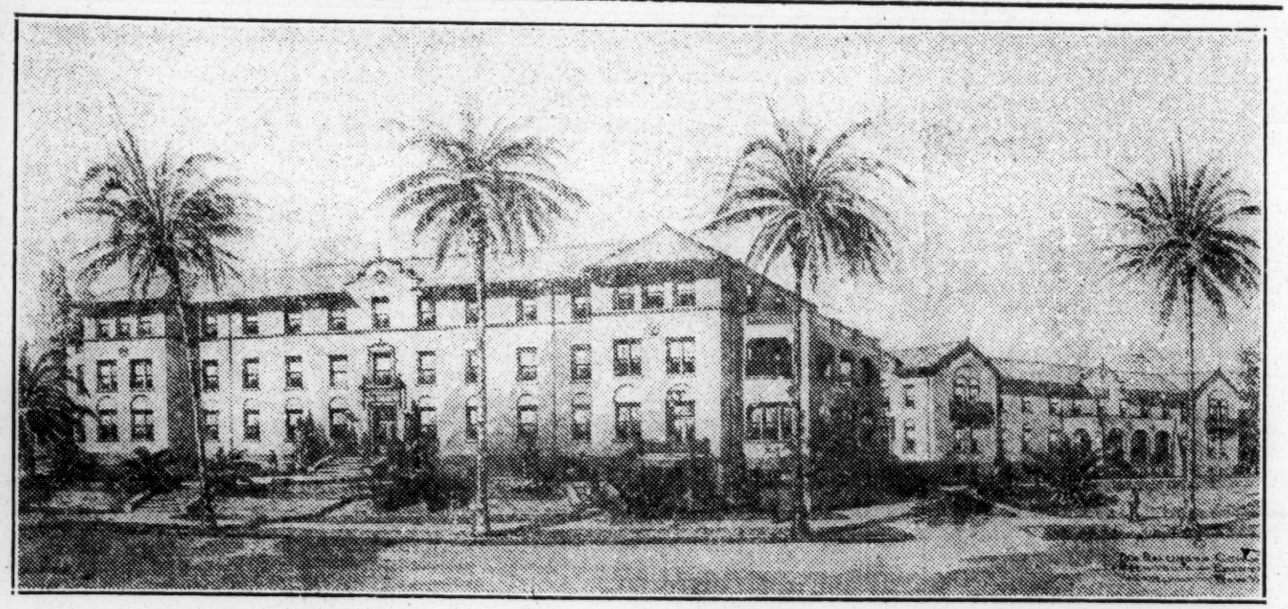


Photo courtesy Jacksonville Builders Exchange.

Above is reproduced the architect's conception of the appearance of the new Brewster hospital, negro institution, which is to be erected in this city, plans on the project having recently been completed. The building is to be erected at the site of the present structure, the southwest corner of Center and Jefferson streets, the property extending to Illinois street. The Ballinger Company of Philadelphia and New York, is the engineer and architect on the structure. Bids are to be requested of local contractors at an early date, it was announced last night by James M. Green, Jr., manager of the Jacksonville Builders Exchange, who has been in communication with the Ballinger interests.

Tampa, Fla., Times
Wednesday, February 27, 1929

The Negro Hospital.

To the Editor of The Times: Quite some time ago, a matter of two or three years, the citizens of Tampa voted for bonds in a specific amount to provide for the building of a hospital for negroes. The money derived from the sale of those bonds appears not to be available, having been spent by the former city administration, presumably on the municipal hospital on Davis Island.

It would appear as a matter of civic pride that we keep faith with the people in this, as in all other matters.

Unfortunately another problem arises with the question of a suitable location for the proposed hospital and park and that is one of racial segregation. What might properly be termed a white community naturally objects to the erection of a negro institution in their midst. So we see the board of representatives defeat the proposition to establish a negro park and hospital in the community known as Jackson Heights.

Yet there must be some suitable place for these negroes to have their hospital, some place where they may care for their sick and disabled.

If I have been correctly informed a suitable location will be suggested, a location on 40th street not far from the Harney road which is almost exclusively occupied by negroes. As an individual tax payer, I trust some arrangement can be made and that soon which will give to the negro people what we have promised them and what we are in honor bound to give them.

L. W. CROMPTON, Sr.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 25, 1929.

Tampa, Fla., Times
Friday, March 22, 1929

Hospital Staff Asks Negro Ward

Appear Before Commissioners With Request

Asking that a hospital building be erected here for the colored people of the city, the medical staff of the Tarpon Springs hospital appeared before the board of city commissioners Tuesday night. The physicians present were Drs. Burnette, Belcher, Albaugh and Morgan. Superintendent Dorothy Thurston also attended the meeting.

Dr. William E. Morgan, acting as spokesman for the staff, first requested that the commissioners occasionally visit the hospital so that they will know what is going on out there, remarking that while they were showing great interest financially in the institution, they were not taking enough personal interest in the running of the place.

Dr. Morgan then drew attention to the petition which had been presented to the board at a previous meeting, signed by a number of colored property owners, asking that a colored ward be added to the hospital here.

The speaker pointed out to the board that all colored patients requiring hospital attention must now go to St. Petersburg, entailing a great deal of expense to themselves and their friends, who must hire a car to visit them, as they are barred from the use of the busses operating in the county. He stated that it was necessary for the city to establish an emergency place for these people, for the protection of the white people as well as the colored, because of the danger of epidemics originating among them and spreading to the white residents.

Dr. Morgan paid a great tribute to the nursing staff of the Tarpon Springs hospital, saying they were most efficient and willing, and that they had volunteered to assist the doctors when operations on colored patients were under way. He asked, however, that a colored maid be provided for the colored ward who could do the cleaning of both that and the present hospital, and attend to colored patients following any operation.

Questioning by various members of the board, all of whom were present and much interested in the project, brought out from various ones in the delegation the information that four beds would be needed in a fireproof building of about 6 or 7 rooms. Estimates of the cost ran from four to five thousand dollars. Dr. Burnette advanced the suggestion that a two-story building, 20x30, the ground floor divided into two wards for men and women, with the upper floor containing a maid's room and the bath room. The doctors agreed that very little supplies of any kind would be needed, as contributions would provide all that could not be taken from the main hospital.

No action was taken following the discussion. City Attorney Archie Clement stated that the project would require a bond issue to provide the funds, and members of the board expressed the opinion that a bond issue at this time would not carry. However, the matter will be considered by the board and some action taken at the next meeting.

DeLand, Fla., News
Friday, March 29, 1929

MONEY READY FOR COLORED HOSPITAL COMMITTEE HEARS

F. R. Osborne Submits Report to Executive Committee

A called meeting of the Executive Committee of DeLand Memorial Hospital was held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the expediency of the erection of a unit to the Hospital for the care of the colored citizens of of city.

A proposition was placed before the committee by Mr. F. R. Osborne wherein he stated there was available $6000 in cash for such purpose; such unit to be erected on the present site of the DeLand Memorial Hospital property and to be under the direct management of he Board of the Hospital.

The offer was accepted by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee and a building committee o be appointed by the chairman of the Ex. committee will begin immediately to work out the plans or such a building.

Thus the long and much desired hospital facilities for the colored citizenry of DeLand seems to be nearing an accomplishment.

Negro Hospital Plans Delayed Until Fall

Operations here in the proposed building of a new Brewster hospital for negroes by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church will not get under way until fall, James M. Green, Jr., executive secretary, Jacksonville Builders Exchange, was advised yesterday by William R. Fogg, secretary of the Ballinger Company, architects and engineers of Philadelphia, who have charge of the plans.

It had been announced several weeks ago that bids on the project would be requested at an early date. A local architect will supervise the construction for the Ballinger interests, Mr. Fogg also advised Mr. Green, but no decision as to that selection is to be made at this time.

The new plant is to be erected on the present hospital site, southwest corner of Center and Jefferson streets extending through to Illinois street. The main hospital building, under the plans, will be three stories; the nurses home two stories.

Thursday, March 28, 1929

Would Raise Fund Hospital Facilities for Negroes of City

On the suggestion of Mr. F. R. Osborne, president of the Volusia County Bank & Trust Company, a movement is now on foot looking forward to the providing of hospital accommodations for the negroes of the city.

The tentative plans call for the raising by private subscription of a fund in the neighborhood of $6,000 for the erection of a suitable building on the property of the DeLand Memorial hospital facing North Stone street.

It is expected that an additional thousand dollars would be required for the proper equipment of such a building so that it can be made of maximum service to the negro residents of this city.

Monday, September 30, 1929
Tampa, Fla., Tribune

Negro Medical Group Holds Clinic at Ocala

OCALA, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The third annual clinic of the American National Thrift association, a negro hospital organized here several years ago, closed last week.

Dr. J. A. McMillan, of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., was in charge of the operating work and was assisted by Dr. G. V. Talbert of the same institution.

The association is an Ocala concern, having been organized here seven years ago by Dr. R. S. Hughes, one of the leading negro physicians of the city, who has been practicing among his people here for 23 years.

Branches are being maintained in 200 communities of Florida and plans are under way to extend its activities to other states in the south. A well-equipped 25-bed hospital is being maintained and operated here on recognized standards. Treatment is given on the "what you can afford" plan.

An interesting feature of the clinic just closed was the presence of about 200 practical community nurses maintained by the association.

Hospitals - 1929

General.

ON COLORED HOSPITALS

FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF MERCY HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA REPORTS ON HOSPITAL SURVEY — NOTHING SAID OF THEIR EFFECT IN NORTH ON EQUAL RIGHTS AND SERVICE

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1929.—Dr. Algernon Jackson, Professor of Bacteriology and Public Health of the Howard University School of Medicine, formerly superintendent of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, recently made a survey of 120 Negro hospitals extending over seventeen different states and the District of Columbia under direction of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, reported in its Journal. Mrs. Jackson confined her observations to the phase of nurse training in the various hospitals visited.

The report states that in some instances conditions were so serious and disheartening as to prompt the recommendation of the hospitals in question to be abolished. On the other hand, institutions were found to be administered with efficiency, with service and care as their guiding motives. He recommends careful study of hospital beds, available from all sources, for Afro-Americans, the standard of services rendered, proportion of pay and indigent patients, also recommends that each state adopt legislation requiring hospitals to obtain a license before operating a training school for nurses.

Of 120 hospitals the staffs of eleven were made up entirely of white physicians, of forty the majority of the staff were white, of forty-two staff were entirely colored, and of twenty-one, majorty of staffs were colored. On staffs of 120 hospitals the physicians were 482 white and 515 colored in Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., La., Miss., Ark., Okla., Tenn., Ky., Md., O., Ind., Fla., D. of C.

HOSPITALS T CATCH UP N THREE YEARS

Will Supply All Interne ships, Says Dr. H. M Greene

117 YEARLY Schools Now Graduating That Number

Within three years there will b open an interneship for every rac physician grduating from colore and white medical institutions, Dr H. M. Green, president of the National Hospital Assocaition in sessio in Newark, N. J., told the AFRO-AMERICAN, this week.

At present with 117 graduates fron all medical schools each year, w have 90 interneships in class "A hospitals, declared Dr. Greene. O this 90 internships, 80 are in color ed hospitals, while ten interneship are in white first class hospitals This leaves 27 with no chance to d the generaly required one year hos pital work necessary to making practical and first class medical man

Four Hospitals

Plans have been made to establis four class "A" hospitals and brin four others now in existence up t class "A" standing, during the ne three years.

Dr. Greene says that the sam standard set by the national classifi cation corporations for white hos pitals is being maintained by his or ganization for race institutions. Some time ago, it was proposed t use a different rating for colored hospitals so a larger number of them might get more favorable rating. This he opposed and insisted tha the national body use the same rigid measurements as used for the whites.

Provident Hospital

Although Provident Hospital her has not received an "A" rating yet it is among the four on the condi tional list and no doubt will be in cluded within the next three years he said.

Rosenwald Fund Gives $205,000 to Hospitals

The Julius Rosenwald fund announced its latest gift toward the betterment of humanity last week in a $205,000 fund to southern and eastern hospitals, and for a health survey and project to maintain public health nurses for rural people in 14 southern states. All hospitals receiving aid either are our hospitals or those caring for members of both races. Each gift is made on the condition that the community raise the remainder of the money needed, explained Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund.

The Charity hospital, Savannah, Ga., will receive $50,000 toward a $150,000 total for a new building and equipment. St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh, N. C., will be given $15,000 toward a total of $60,000 for a nurses' home and outpatient service; Richardson Memorial hospital, Greensboro, N. C., $15,000 on condition that $15,000 more be raised for a nurses' home. For a health survey under the auspices of the Tennessee state department of health and in co-operation with the United States public health service and Fisk university, the fund is contributing $30,000. Previous gifts were $35,000 to the Mercy hospital, Philadelphia, and $60,000 to Provident hospital, Baltimore.

HOSPITALS IN SOUTH WILL BE HELPED BY ROSENWALD

Provisions Are Made For Assistance Through the Fund

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12 — The Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, at their recent meeting, made appropriations for three Negro hospitals in the South and to a comprehensive study of Negro health which is to be carried out under the auspices of the State Department of Health of Tennessee.

Institutions To Be Aided

To the Charity Hospital, Savannah, Georgia, an appropriation of $50,000 was made on condition that a total of $150,000 be raised for a new building with St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina, an appropriation of $15,000 was made on condition that a total of $60,000 be raised for building a nurses home and providing out-patient services. To the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, North Carolina, $15,000 was appropriated on condition that $30,000 be raised for the building of a nurses' home.

These appropriations are in accordance with a program of the Fund, the aim of which is to help build up a number of hospitals thruout the country which will demonstrate high standards of care for the sick and also provide training facilities for colored nurses and internes and opportunities for practice under modern conditions by Negro physicians.

Other appropriations to the same end made sometime ago were: $35,000 to Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia and $60,000 to Provident Hospital Baltimore.

Is Significant

In view of the high death and sickness rates for Negroes as compared with those for white the Fund has cooperated in plans for a comprehensive study of Negro health. This is being carried out under the auspices of the State Department of Health of Tennessee under the immediate direction of Dr. E. L. Bishop, Tennessee's Commissioner of Health. The study will cover at least two years. The United States Public Health Service and Fisk University will also cooperate in the investigation. Toward this study the Fund is giving $30,000 for the year 1929-30 and has agreed to give a smaller amount for continuing the study during the second year. This will be the most intensive study of Negro health thus far undertaker in this country and should lead to definite plans for controlling the high mortality and sickness

Hospitals - 1929

Georgia

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
Sunday June 16, 1929

Bruce Hospital Proving Medium of Negro Health

BY MAMIE E. ROBINSON

It is said that there is a time for verything. There seems to be no better time at which to speak of one of the greatest assets to the human race in this city or elsewhere. Reference is made to an institution that is worthy of its' name — the Bruce hospital.

The Bruce hospital is located at 1028 Eighth street, was founded by and is in charge of Dr. A. B. Johnson. The hospital was named in honor of Dr. Johnson's mother, and was dedicated on December 28, 1924.

The hospital can accommodate twenty persons comfortably. All of the operations are performed right at the hospital. The fact that all of the attendants for this year are registered nurses shows a marked improvement over last year. Another improvement that has been made is the installation of a modern heating system. Now, all of the rooms are heated at a proper temperature. At the present, there are eleven inmates in the building, and all are operative cases with the exception of two. And, too, all of the inmates are not confined to this locality. There are some there now from Detroit, Mich, Columbia, S. C., Edgefield, S. C., and Barnwell, S. C.

Dr. A. B. Johnson, the chief surgeon, has had a great deal of experience in the line of work he has chosen, and his ability is recognized in many places. It might be of more than passing interest to the negro citizens to know that he was once collected with the Flint-Goodrich hospital in New Orleans. While at this hospital, he had charge of some of the most serious and outstanding cases in the hospital. Later, he became the chief surgeno at the Good Samaritain hospital in Columbia, S. C. He held this position for four years. These eexperiences combined with his exceptional training, put him in a position to render the efficient service desired.

On the whole, more interest is being shown in regard to the health and welfare of the people. The interest of the various physicians of the city is increasing tremendously and there is a greater determination to make the institution the medium of health in the city as well as the state. The need of more health institutions is being stressed every where now. The co-operation of each individual is needed to put this program over. If only the people of our race would take an interest in this undertaking, there would be a lowering of the mortality rate, both among whites and colored. A perfect state of living has not been reached until this tremendous death rate has been checked. The only way to check it is through persistent efforts on the part of all concerned.

THE GRADY HOSPITAL AND THE NEGRO DOCTORS

Hospital service ought to be the apex of medical science. The hospital answers a double purpose. It furnishes the young doctor when he leaves college full theory the opportunity to learn the practical practice of medicine. Secondly, it enables the patient to receive a superior service to any service he can get outside of an up-to-date hospital.

The services at the Grady Hospital are divided into two divisions one for whites in charge of the staff, another for colored, practically in charge of internes and medical students from medical colleges in and near Atlanta. So it is obvious that the service the Negro patient receives at Grady is largely experimental. The average white medical student or interne is without experience or racial interest in Negro patients and they treat them experimentally as if they were experimenting on an animal of a lower order.

It is true that the Grady staff is made up of some of the most emiment physicians in the South, and they supervise in a way the Negro division of the hospital; but they have to be governed by the report of inexperienced internes and medical students. This condition ought to be remedied, and it can be remedied. The best white doctors in the city favor the remedy and will contribute their influence to that end.

The authorities say the stumblinb block in the way of building a Negro staff for the Negro division is the incompetency of the Negro physicians in Atlanta. They say it would be difficult to find a Negro staff in Atlanta. That there are several doctors of color capable, but a majority of them do not come up to the standard; they do not post or attend clinics with any regularity.

The Independent suggests as a remedy, that Negro doctors be put on the staff under the supervision of the regular staff until such time as the regular staff can recommend a Negro staff for the Negro division. Under this rule letthe Negro doctors enter their patients and treat them as do the white doctors, and let the Negro doctors in addition to attending their patients do the work in the Negro division that the white internes and medical students are doing in the Nebro division.

Blood is thicker than water, and race interest transcends other interest; therefore in order for the Negro to receive the best service th Negro division ought to have Negro physicians. White doctors are more interested in white patients than in black patients, and in like manner Negro doctors would be more interested in Negro patients than white internes and medical students.

The Coming Bond Election

By JESSE O. THOMAS

According to the daily papers it would appear quite evident that a three million dollar bond issue is to be presented to the citizens of Atlanta for action in February 1930. In the event the bond issue carries the funds made available thereby are to be used as follows: One million dollars toward increasing facilities at the Battle Hill Sanitarium and two million dollars to be used for the same purpose at Grady Hospital.

All tax paying citizens in the city limits of Atlanta ought to be tremendously interested in this proposed bond issue. In most questions of public utilities and municipal and state control, the Negro has to be two people in one; First, he has to be an ordinary citizen and as a part of the general population he has to make his contribution toward the general treasury of our social heritage. He has to pay the same taxes, the same street and railroad fares, the same prices for commodities for domestic consumption as members of other race elements his situation differs from the other racial groups in that after this is done he has to reappear as a specified individual or group and offer a petition or supplication for some measure of consideration to be given his segregated and specialized community.

If the proposed bond election should carry, the white population will be reasonably sure that its interests will be safeguarded that its quota of employees will benefit as a result of the money made available. So, after it casts its vote, there is no further concern except on the part of those who are seeking employment and those who are qualifying to be accepted as competent. This is not true of the Negro. He must reappear, after having cast his vote, in company with such white friends as he may be able to enlist in his cause, or alone, with a petition asking that his interests be given special attention.

Through some arrangement made between the city of Atlanta with Emory University it appears that the Negro division of Grady Hospital is under the joint management of the city of Atlanta and Emory University, in which the Negro division becomes the "practice school" for the internes and the medical students at Emory.

The head nurses in charge of each ward are white. Negro physicians are not privileged to attend Grady clinic or treat their patients in the Grady Hospital.

As the Negro thinks in terms of the proposed bond election, he must possess a dual personality. First, he must realize what this improvement will mean to the general population of the community. Then he must pause and wonder the extent to which his own special group may benefit. The question that is of great moment in connection with this whole matter is whether or not the Negro vote is of sufficient importance for him to raise and settle the question with those who are conducting the hospital as to when, if ever, the "time is ripe" for Negro physicians to be admitted to practice in Grady Hospital and Negro nurses be in charge of wards in that institution. Whenever the statement appears that all men or all people are entitled to this or that or may receive this or that, it does not mean the Negro, but when it says that no man or person shall be allowed here or there, that means the Negro. The awkwardness of the Negro's position is so often misunderstood or so seldom understood by his white friends as well as the uninformed of his own group that they both frequently grow impatient with his constantly pressing for a hearing, but where "under Heaven" would he get if he followed the advice of those who constantly tell him "wait until the time is opportune." Some collective mind should be stimulated in our group life to ascertain what shall be our position with reference to the bond issue and that position should be established before we are asked to mark the ballot.

In other words, whatever course we are going to take should be denitely formulated by leading minds of our group and since it is a "long time until tomorrow, it should be done now."

COLORED NURSES AT GRADY

We had an occasion to visit Grady Hospital a few days ago to make some observations in the Negro Division. It seemed to us that every bed was taken and in consequence of which the hospital must have a considerably waiting list all the time.

We took occasion to observe closely the conduct of those handling the many suffering patients, with the view of ascertaining just how much of the milk of human kindness permeated the hearts of those charged with the responsibility of nursing the sick and afflicted back to health. It is a distressing scene to visit a ward in a general hospital and ste fifty or more human beings in one ard rolling in

misery and agony, and observe a spirit of idifference and haughty scorn in the service of those who should be gentle, tender and godly humane to those it is their duty to serve.

We regret to say we discovered an attitude in the service of some of the nurses, a spirit of haughty indifference to their patients and the public, that spelt their unfitness for the position they were filling. We had an occasion to ask information of a nurse during our observations, and she treated us both indifferently and discourteously. She was rankly abrupt and acted as she owned the hospital.

Several of the patients praised the internes and medical students but criticised the conduct of some of the nurses. Many of the nurses do not seem to know what it is all about, and in their effort to impress the public of their peculiar fitness to do their work, expose their ignorance and unfitness for their job. They seem to have but little knowledge of real service, or the relation of a nurse to a patient. Do not reflect that sunshine and kindness in the sick room that is calculated to make a patient feel that he is at home in the hospital. Service ought to be the goal and not the dollar.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Monday, July 22, 1929

HOSPITAL MAKES APPEAL

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21 (AP).—The building fund committee of the charity hospital, an institution for the care of Negro patients, has sent out its appeal in the effort to raise $50,000 supplementing a gift of a similar amount by the Julius Rosenwald fund. Work on the hospital has already progressed well and a total of $100,000 is needed to complete it.

ROSENWALD FUND TO MATCH BONDS FOR NEGRO IS SEEN

That all the funds from the proposed $2,000,000 bond issue, advocated by the G. Glen Toole administration to further the development of Macon, which are directed toward improving facilities at the Macon hospital for caring for negro patients, will be matched by a similar sum from the Julius Rosenwald foundation, was the opinion expressed Saturday by Mayor Toole.

Although nothing definite in the matter has been obtained from the foundation, due, chiefly, to the purely tentative status of the bond proposal, prospects for securing a worthwhile amount to add to the money raised locally were unusually good, the mayor commented.

Hospital officials as well as city authorities generally greeted the possibility of such an occurrence with the statement that besides providing for more adequate hospitalization of he negro citizens, it likely would lead to the establishment of a training school for colored nurses, and pave the way for the services of a negro interne on the colored wards of the hospital.

It was at the expense of curtailing the proposed street widening program that those interested in the bond issue decided to change the first tentative list of undertakings to include the Macon hospital at a conference with Mayor Toole Friday. The proposed funds were reapportioned so as to allow the hospital to receive the benefits of a $150,000 expenditure. This was made possible by deducting $50,000 from the sum to be used in installing storm sewers, and assigning the entire amount originally intended to be spent in widening the streets to the hospital cause.

The tentative statement of the features for which the bonds are to be floated Saturday stood as follows:

Incinerator and garbage collection equipment	$150,000
Sanitary sewers	600,000
Storm sewers	700,000
Paving and repaving	300,000
Parks and park improvement	100,000
Total	$2,000,000

An ordinance auth izing an election for bonds is in process of preparation by City Attorney E. W. Maynard, and probably will be presented Tuesday night for ratification by city council. Due to the length to the document and the care that must be taken with it in order to have it pass New York bond specialists, its ratification may be postponed until after next Tuesday night, the mayor explained.

Besides this fact, the date on which the election for bonds is to be held must be incorporated in the ordinance, and this feature is necessitating considerable study, it was learned. The mayor said that a number of committees to conduct an intensive campaign for the bond program would be appointed, and that the election date would come approximately six or eight weeks after the Christmas holidays.

Consuming still more of the time of those preparing the ordinance, he continued, is the matter of paying off the present bonded debts of the city. In arranging for the new issue the authorities plan to "dovetail" in the payments on the old bonds with the new payments in such a manner as to work no hardships or strain on the city.

Mayor Toole has received an outline of a scheme whereby the bonds may be retired without going beyond the legal tax rate of the city which is 15 mills on the dollar. The rate now being used is 13.75 mills.

Hospitals-1929

HERALD-EXAMINER
CHICAGO, ILL.
JAN 8 1929

NEGRO DOCTORS BUY HOSPITAL

For the establishment of a hospital for Negroes, a syndicate of colored physicians has purchased the Lakeside Hospital at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth st. and Rhodes av. The institution, which has already been taken over by the new owners, is to be operated on a charitable basis.

The hospital consists of two units, the most modern of which was completed in the Fall of 1924. It has a capacity of 125 beds. The X-ray rooms, laboratories and nurses' quarters are located in the original building.

Patients and nurses of the Lakeside Hospital have been transferred to the Jackson Park Hospital, 7531 Stony Island av.

Thomas K. Johnstone is president of the Lakeside Hospital Association which is transferring title to the institution to the purchasing syndicate. The price was not disclosed.

CITIZENS GIVE $51,000 FOR NEW HOSPITAL

Catholic Institution to Aid Community

The $50,000 subscription quota from South side citizens for the erection of the $1,000,000 Catholic Pentecost Hospital at 45th St. and Michigan ave. was oversubscribed by $1,649, it was announced Tuesday evening at a dinner for campaign workers held in the Vincennes hotel. In addition to the gifts reported, there remained to be turned in cash contributions to the amount of $5,000 and an estimated $10,000 more in pledges, captains of teams stated.

Individual contributions announced at the dinner which put the campaign over the top included $1,000 from Daniel Jackson, Illinois com-

merce commissioner; $500 from N. K. McGill, general counsel of The Chicago Defender; $250 from Robert A. Cole; $200 each from Charles S. Jackson, A. H. Roberts, Kelsey, McGowan & Morsell and R. A. Williams, and $150 from H. A. Watkins.

Gives Cardinal's Thanks

W. S. Ellis Stewart, chairman of the committee in charge of the drive congratulated his colleagues on having, as he termed it, "for the first time demonstrated that we are not always going to depend on the other fellow to help us—that we are willing to help ourselves."

"We need not only this hospital," he reminded his audience "but one or two or three more before we will have enough. Just because we have put this drive over we are not going to call the job done and refuse to aid others."

Rev. Jodseph T. Eckert, pastor of St. Elizabeth's church, gave the organization his thanks and those of Cardinal Mundelein for their efforts and promised as speedy building of the institution as the raising of the additional funds will permit.

Howard Univ. Grad Appointed Head Of Chicago's Biggest Hospital

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the formal launching of the campaign for $1,500,000 for the Wilson Hospital and Medical Foundation, 34th street and Rhodes avenue, the announcement was made taht Oscar W. Brown, prominent local attorney and business specialist, had been appointed business manager of the institution.

Mr. Brown brings to the institution training of the highest caliber as well as valuable experience. He holds the distinction of having graduated from four departments of Howard University, Washington, D. C., holding degrees from the colleges of commerce, liberal arts, commerce and finance and law. He has also completed the work for the degree of Master of Business Administration at Northwestern University and is now working on his thesis.

During the great World War, Mr. Brown served as adjutant of the 351st Machine Gun Battalion and now holds a commission as Major in the Reserve Officers Corps. Since the war, Mr. Brown has held important positions on the administrative staff of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., the erstwhile Standard Life Insurance Company and recently served as business manager of the Douglass National Bank of this city, and is at the present time chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

The Wilson Hospital and Medical Foundation is now in the midst of a financial campaign on the Southside and Mr. Brown's appointment was actuated by the desire on the part of the Board of Trustees to assure the public that the institution, which boasts of being Chicago's largest and most complete hospital controlled by Negroes, will be capably managed and the interest of the public taken care of in an efficient manner.

RACE PHYSICIAN GIVES $50,000 TO HOSPITAL

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—A gift of $50,000 by Dr. John Wilson, colored physician and surgeon, to the John T. Wilson Medical Foundation was announced today by the directors through Anthony Overton, trustee of the Foundation and president of the Douglas National Bank of this city.

The John T. Wilson Medical Foundation was founded by Negro physicians practicing in Chicago for hospitalization, treatment and care of race mebmers, and is non-sectarian. It has been chartered under the laws of the state as a non-profit-sharing corporation, and has acquired the property and buildings of the Lakeside hospital at Rhodes avenue and 34th street where the Foundation conducts a general hospital for race members, a nurses training school and free medical and children's corrective clinics.

Illinois.

OSCAR W. BROWN NAMED WILSON HOSPITAL HEAD

4/29/29

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD-EXAMINER

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—(By A. N. P.)—With the formal launching of the campaign for $1,500,000 for the Wilson Hospital and Medical Foundation, 34th street and Rhodes avenue, the announcement was made that Oscar W. Brown, prominent local attorney and business specialist, had been appointed business manager of the institution.

Mr. Brown brings to the institution training of the highest caliber as well as valuable experience. He holds the distinction of having graduated from four departments of Howard University, Washington, D. C., holding degrees from the colleges of commerce, liberal arts, commerce and finance and law. He has also completed the work for the degree of master of business administration at Northwestern University and is now working on his thesis.

During the great world war, Mr. Brown served as adjutant of the 351st machine gun battalion and now holds a commission as major in the Reserve Officers Corps. Since the war, Mr. Brown has held important positions on the administrative staff of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., the erstwhile Standard Life Insurance Company and recently served as business manager of the Douglass National Bank of this city, and is at the present time chairman of the board of trustees of the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

The Wilson Hospital and Medical Foundation is now in the midst of a financial campaign on the South Side and Mr. Brown's appointment was actuated by the desire on the part of the board of trustees to assure the public that the institution, which boasts of being Chicago's largest and most complete hospital controlled by Negroes, will be capably managed and the interest of the public taken care of in an efficient manner.

DEC 21 1925

LAUNCH DRIVE FOR $3,000,000 HOSPITAL HERE

Five Hundred Chicagoan Pledge Aid to Negro Project Race Death Rate Is Hig

(Picture on Back Page.)

Five hundred prominent Chicagoans met at the Palmer House last night to pledge their personal and financial support to the campaign for a $3,000,000 Negro hospital and training school to be affiliated with the Universtiy of Chicago.

They were told by Dr. Frank Billings, chairman of the campaign committee, and Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, United States surgeon general, that the Chicago Negro colony has one of the highest death rates in the civilized world—"higher than that of Calcutta."

MENACE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

They were told that the diseases which cause the highest percentage of Negro mortality are those which the white race has largely controlled, and they were reminded that "germs draw no color line;" that disease in any community is a menace to every one in it.

"Chicago, as a whole, is one of the most healthful cities in the world," said Dr. Billings. "The death rate of the whites in the city is 11.80 per 100,000. The death rate of Chicago Negroes is 26.25.

The reason is that there are not proper facilities for fighting disease among the race. Their physicians and nurses cannot be properly trained."

It is important not only to Chicago but to the entire nation to conquer this disease problem, Dr. Cumming told the gathering.

DISEASE TRAVELS FAST.

"The shifting population of the United States carries disease from one community to another rapidly," he said. "Even from a selfish standpoint, we must aid the colored man in solving his problem. The age expectancy of the Negro today is the same as the general expectancy was thirty or forty years ago."

Col. A. A. Sprague, chairman of the executive committee of the campaign, pointed out that "this campaign offers an opportunity to save more lives in Chicago annually than were lost in the East land disaster. More than 1,000 Negroes die in the city every year whose lives could be prolonged."

As announced exclusively Sunday in The Herald and Examiner the Rockefeller agencies and Julius Rosenwald have pledged a total of $1,750,000 to the $3,000,000 fund, provided the city raises the rest. Mr. Rosenwald, who is ill at his home, could not atentd the dinner. He sent a letter, however, indicating he would make a further personal donation to the work in addition to the $750 000 from the Rosenwald fund.

$900,000 FOR BUILDING.

The expenditures will include $900,000 for purchasing and remodeling of the old Lying-In Hospital by the Provident Hospital, a Negro institution; $1,000,000 as a teaching and research fund for Negro physicians to be administered by the University of Chicago, and $1,100,000 as an operating fund for the hospital.

The entire Negro board of trustees of the Provident Hospital was present and Col. Sprague announced that members of the race had organized and were contributing liberally to the fund. The Provident Hospital, it was pointed out, was founded forty years ago by Philip D. Armour to care for a Negro population one-sixth as large as at present.

Members of the campaign organization will meet at the Palmer House Monday noon to start the active campaign for donations. The executive committee, headed by Col Sprague, follows: Jacob M. Loeb vice chairman; Clifford W. Barnes, James H. Becker, Dr. Billings, Dr Herman Bundesen, A. A. Carpenter Henry P. Chandler, Leon S. Chichester, Loring W. Coleman, Gen. Abel Davis, George W. Dixon, Max Epstein, Judge Hugo Friend, Dr. George C. Call, William Holmes, A. L. Jackson, Joseph H. King, Frank D. Lomis, William J. MacKenzie, Dean Shailer Mathews, Chauncey McCormick, Royal F. Munger, Joseph E. Otis, William J. Parker, John T. Pirie, Walter A. Strong, W. G. Walling, Roy O. West and John P. Wilson.

CHICAGO, ILL.
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
DEC 3 1 1928

SPRAGUE MAKES PLEA FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

$1,750,000 Already Raised in $3,000,000 Campaign for Medical Center.

More than 100 division leaders and team members in the Provident Hospital co-operating with the University of Chicago campaign for $3,000,000 for a modern Negro medical center heard Colonel A. A. Sprague, chairman of the executive committee, describe the campaign as "second only to the emancipation proclamation in importance" at a luncheon meeting held at the Palmer House yesterday noon.

The leaders of the various trade divisions were announced by Colonel Sprague and most of them reported that their committees were formed, and ready for action. The campaign itself will start about the middle of January.

To date, $1,750,000 has been raised for the campaign, $1,000,000 coming from John D. Rockefeller through the general education board, and $750,000 from the Rosenwald Foundation and another fund.

Dr. Frank Billings, general chairman of the campaign, also impressed on the group the importance of the campaign.

NEWS
Chicago, Ill.
DEC 17 1928

CUMMING TO AID MEDICAL CENTER FOR NEGRO HERE

U. S. Surgeon-General Will Speak at Dinner in Hotel Friday.

The surgeon-general of the United States public health service, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, is to be the principal speaker at a dinner to be held Friday night in the Palmer house in connection with a project to provide a modern Negro medical center in Chicago, for which a fund of $3,000,000 or more will be needed.

DR. HUGH S. CUMMING.

The money will be used for a program of training for Negro doctors and nurses, for the purchase of the Lying-In hospital, 426 East 51st street; for the remodeling of the hospital into the most modern one for Negroes in America, and for an operating fund.

Dinner Called by Rosenwald.

The dinner is being called by Julius Rosenwald, who is honorary chairman of the campaign; Dr. Frank Billings President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago and Col Albert A. Sprague.

Of the $3,000,000 fund, $1,000,000 already has been given by John D Rockefeller through the general education board. Other groups, including the Julius Rosenwald Fund, have pledged $750,000. Mr. Rosenwald has for many years been one of the benefactors of the Negro race.

Dr. Frank Billings is general chairman of the campaign, with Col. A. A Sprague as chairman and Jacob M Loeb as vice chairman of the executive committee.

Chicago Death Rate High.

The Negro death rate in Chicago, a recent survey brought out, is higher than the death rate of Negroes in Calcutta, despite the fact that Chicago has one of the lowest general death rates and Calcutta the highest.

The reason for this is the scarcity of Negro physicians, Negro nurses and Negro hospital facilities.

The unofficial figures of the Chicago health department for the year 1928 show the following:

	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000
Total	3,157,400	39,562	12.52
White	2,990,182	35,172	11.80
Negro	167,218	4,390	26.23

This makes the death rate of the Negro 122 per cent higher than that of the white in Chicago.

Hospitals- 1929

Louisiana

NEGRO UNIVERSITY HERE WILL INCLUDE $500,000 HOSPITAL

Community Chest Endorses Drive for Initial Building Fund

A conclusive move to assure erection in New Orleans of a $2,000,000 negro university to rank with the greatest in the country was signified Saturday by announcement from the Community Chest that it has endorsed a building campaign for Flint-Goodridge hospital next year.

The hospital and medical training school will be a unit of the university and will cost approximately $500,000. Citizens of New Orleans will be asked for $250,000, or one eighth of the total of $2,000,000 to be expended on the university and hospital. The rest of the fund is understood to have been assured by the nationwide interests behind the plan.

"Dillard university" will be the name of the new educational institution, according to word reaching New Orleans from the American Missionary Association and the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church whose merged effort is behind the extensive project. It is so named in recognition of Dr. J. H. Dillard, former dean of undergraduates at Tulane university, now president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, and long prominent in negro educational effort.

A site already has been purchased at Louisiana and Howard avenues for the hospital and training school, which will be included in the merger of Straight university, New Orleans university and Flint-Goodridge hospital. Possible sites for the university itself are being considered by a committee from the Association of Commerce.

General Allison Owen, president of the Community Chest, expressed the conviction that the Chest, through its endorsement of the hospital campaign for next year, has struck a blow at the high death rate among negroes here, as well as giving encouragement to formation of a great educational center with national support.

The Community Chest resources are devoted to maintenance of its many charity agencies but no building funds are provided by it. Chest policy is to endorse not more than one building fund campaign a year.

Three agencies applied for authorization to conduct a campaign in 1930 for new buildings. They were Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children and the Salvation Army. After studying the needs of each, the executive committee of the Central Council of Social Agencies, although impressed with all, recommended that in view of the general situation and the interests involved the Chest approve the Flint-Goodridge campaign for 1930.

Directors of the Chest approved the recommendation. General Owen said the decision was based on these findings:

1. The negro death rate here is extremely high—23.59 per thousand of population—and hospital facilities for the race are woefully inadequate, with particular lack of facilities for pay patients. Charity hospital is overcrowded and Flint-Goodridge receives pay patients. The latter occupies a ramshackle building.

2. Cost of the 100-bed hospital will be about $500,000, but half of the funds will be supplied by the merged church interests behind the university movement. National interests have not only assured assistance in constructing the hospital but also will contribute liberally to its operation.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 14 1929

NEGRO HOSPICE SITE DEDICATED

Bishop Jones Presides 4000 Methodists Walk In Parade

The site of the new Flint-Goodridge hospital for negroes was dedicated by Bishop R. E. Jones, of the New Orleans area, following a parade by over 4000 members of the negro Methodist churches of New Orleans and Louisiana, and various negro organizations, to the hospital site, Louisiana avenue and Howard streets, on Sunday afternoon.

Alfred Danziger, president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, was one of the speakers at the deication. Mr. Danziger characterized the step taken by the negroes of Louisiana in acquiring the site for their new hospital as one of the most outstanding civic activities during his office. Bishop Jones, in dedicating the site, reminded the audience that although the undertaking was fostered by the Methodist Episcopal church, the hospital to be erected would be nonsectarian, and open to all the negroes of Louisiana. Following Mr. Danziger's address, Dr. Vidrine, head of the Charity hospital, told of the work being done at the Charity hospital for negroes, and welcomed the new hospital as a valued addition.

The Louisiana conference expects to raise $16,000 o fthe $500,000 needed for building the new hospital, according to Rev. W. Scott Chinn, chairman of the dedication committee. The remainder will be provided by the Methodist Episcopal National board, and various philanthropic foundations.

The closing services of the conference were conducted by Dr. A. R. Howard, in the Haven church on Sunday night, following which the appointments for the coming year were made.

Hospitals-1929

Maryland

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

JAN 24 1929

NEGRO HOSPITAL UNIT PLANS DRAWN

Bids To Be Advertised Next Month For $100,000 Crownsville Addition

ROOM FOR 115 PATIENTS

Springfield Enlargement Expected To Be Completed In Several Months

Plans for the construction of a new unit to the Crownsville State Hospital for Negroes, at a cost of $100,000, have been drawn and bids will be advertised after the institution's board approves the plans early in February, Dr. George H. Preston, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, said yesterday.

The building will care for 115 patients.

He pointed out that the structure, which will be a three-story-and-basement brick building, will be joined to the main building and will resemble the letter E.

Another Building Possible

The architect's plans have made it possible for another building to join the proposed addition in the future. When the building is completed male patients will be housed there, making more room for women patients in the present unit.

The necessary money, which was appropriated by the last Legislature, has been available since last August.

The new building is expected to aid in providing more room for the Negro insane in the State. Further provision for the enlargement of the hospital is made by Governor Ritchie in the budget presented to the Legislature Tuesday night. A total of $210,000 for new buildings, a heating plant and water supply was recommended.

Dr. Preston said that two new units for the Springfield State Hospital are due to be completed in several months. The two buildings, one an infirmary for men and another for women, will care for approximately 110 patients each.

Hospitals - 1929

Michigan.

DR. SWEET OPENS $70,000 HOSPITAL

Afro-American
2-16-29

DETROIT, Mich.—Three thousand persons visited the new Good Samaritan Hospital opened to the public Sunday. Baltimore Md

The medical superintendent is Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, made famous when he won his freedom after a member of a white mob had been killed attempting to drive him out of the neighborhood.

His head nurse is Mrs. Bertha B. McKenzie, graduate of Freedmen's 19[illegible], post graduate of Lincoln Hospital, New York, and at one time head nurse at Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia.

The institution is located at East Palmer and Beaubien streets and has 40 beds besides clinical and operating rooms.

Hospitals - 1929

Lexington, Miss., Advertiser
Thursday, January 17, 1929

Colored Hospital Calls Meeting Jan. 25

The board of directors of the Holmes County Colored Hospital do hereby call the annual meeting of all the colored people of Holmes county to be present on the 26th day of January, which is the fourth Saturday of the month, at the court house in Lexington, Mississippi, at 1:00 p.m. for the purpose of electing or filling the places of officers whose time may have expired or those who have left the county or any business that may come before it.

I. H. MONTGOMERY, Pres.,
G. W. WILLIAMS, V-Pres.,
MATTIE GARLAND, Sec'y,
S. A. PORTER, Treas.
R. L. REDMON, M. D.,
Physician in Charge.

(36-2t)

CHARITY HOSPITAL FULL.

Badly Burned Negro Refused Admittance to Jackson Institution.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—Richard Barnes, an elderly negro of Mendenhall, who was severely burned at his home yesterday when the mattress caught fire, was refused admittance to the State Charity Hospital here because, it was claimed, the institution was filled. The suffering negro remained on his stretcher in the passenger station for five and a half hours while railroad officials tried to get him into the hospital. Finally arrangements weer made to place Barnes in a negro hospital, where it was reported he was resting. He had been badly burned about the head, body, arms and legs, and, physicians said, may have inhaled some o fthe flames.

Opens New Hospital

Baltimore Afro-American
1/5/29

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Jan. 3.—(A. N. P.)—The celebration of the achievement of the Afro-American Sons and Daughters in the official opening of their new hospital took place Thursday. Visitors from nearby towns were in attendance.

Mississippi

Marietta, Miss. Chronicle
Friday, December 20, 1929

HEALTH MEETING FOR NEGRO LEADERS HERE ON DEC. 28

There will be held in Fayette on Saturday, Dec. 28th, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the court house, a meeting to which every Negro preacher, teacher and leader in Jefferson county is invited and urged to attend. Subject to be discussed: "The Negro, His Home and His Health.' Expect several speakers.

W. H. H. LEWIS,
County Health Officer.

Hospitals-1929

STAR
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 14 1929

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL SIT...

Regardless of any political motives in the decision, Mayor Miller has acted in the interest of right and justice by announcing that he will back the location of the new negro hospital where negro citizens want it placed. That decision should have been made long ago, as this newspaper has said editorially. In delaying it, Mayor Miller acted only in the interest of what his Director of Public Welfare and City Hospital authorities recommended as more economical and efficient. We believe they were mistaken, or, if not mistaken, that more important considerations of public welfare outweigh the saving in cost.

The present City Hospital No. 2 is a menace and disgrace. It should have been abandoned long ago. The bond issue item for a new one was voted in 1923 with a plain understanding by both white and negro citizens that a new one would be built. It has been delayed by a long dispute which the mayor promises to end. Negro citizens, including thousands who pay taxes, want this hospital near their own neighborhood. Mayor Miller is right in saying they shall have it there, and that condemnation proceedings for the site already chosen will be started at once.

COMMITTEE VICTORIOUS

Mayor Miller Surrenders After He Finds His Efforts to Change Location Had Failed. Now Willing to Go Ahead With Building the New $1,250,000 Hospital Where the Colored People Want It

About twenty-five men, mostly physicians, met at the Miller for Mayor Headquarters, in the Peoples Building last Saturday to hear representatives of the Mayor tell why his honor had changed his mind on the location of the new hospital for Negroes which was to be built out of the Eighty-seven Million (87,000,000) Dollar bond issue.

From the best information available, it appeared that this meeting was called by Turpin-Chambers, managers of the Miller Campaign for Mayor among the colored voters.

Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn acted as spokesman for the Mayor forces, and told his hearers that the plans for the work on the hospital on the West End site, which had been the contention of the colored people, had already begun by the City Counsellor.

After a few sharp questions by Drs. C. M. Powell and A. W. Cheatham, Vaughn confessed that there were some things about the subject which he did not understand. Dr. Cheatham stated that the sudden change of heart on the part of the Mayor, after the latter had declared a short while ago that if his future depended on the change, he would not do so, was just a bit more than he could understand, and was "too good to be true." He insisted in calling Atty. Homer G. Phillips, whom the Citizens' Committee had employed to bring a mandamus suit to compel the Mayor to proceed with the work on the hospital. Upon the arrival of Phillips, Dr. Cheatham asked him if there was any chance of the hospital project being stopped by legal proceedings if the Mayor had decided to go ahead with the work. Phillips gave it as his opinion that there could be many legal entanglements which might hold up the matter.

Director of Public Welfare, Harry Salisbury, stated that the Mayor had decided to go ahead with the hospital where the colored people wanted it only after it was certain that the Board of Aldermen would not repeal the present ordinance, but that he and the Mayor were of the opinion that the best place for it was adjacent Hospital No. 1. Associate City Councelor, Mr. Fields and Mrs. Nordin were present to back up what Mr. Salisbury and those speaking for the Mayor said.

Opinion was divided among those present as to whether this move meant that the hospital was any nearer where we wanted it than it was before the announcement that the Mayor had changed his mind on the subject.

Some of the supporters of the administration, however, stated that the hospital where we wanted it was a certainty now.

There was some speculation as to whether this move, on the part of the Mayor, was a bid for Negro votes, or had he abandoned his fight because he had no hope of getting favorable action from the Board of Aldermen. Director of Public Welfare, Mr. Salisbury, stated that it was because, "we are licked."

Homer G. Phillips stated that he had no faith in death bed repentance, even though he was a believer in the lowly Nazarene.

The Citizens Committee who has led the fight for the Negro hospital, has decided to keep a vigilant eye on the proceedings, Mayor's promise to go ahead with the work notwithstanding.

The committee expressed its delight over the victory as it was thought that the threatened suit influenced the Mayor's actions, but was advised not to disarm completely at this time.

WE TOLD YOU SO

The city hospital for Negroes now nearing completion is its own convincing argument for the wisdom of the site chosen by the city authorities. From three directions it looms up, a veritable beacon of health. Long before the patient is treated, he will be prepared in mind for recovery. Its very atmosphere begets confidence.

Now that the walls are up, and the surrounding grounds can be seen in connection with the building, the community appreciates what a calamity it would have been had the hospital been placed anywhere else. Whether they like it or not we cannot help saying: "We told you so" to those fanciful prevaricators who solemnly assured the public that if the hospital went to hospital hill, it would be faced toward the railroad tracks, or shoved back on the alley.

STILL DEMAND NEW HOSPITAL

Citizens' Committee Will Make Thorough Investigation Into the Cause of Delay

Many Complications Arise About Site Finding. In the Meantime, City Officials Mark Time

The determination and the demand of colored citizens that decent provisions be made by the city for the care of colored city hospital patients continues, despite the discouraging and depressing facts that confront them. Nothing is more firmly rooted in the minds of the people than the conviction that most of the patients who go to City Hospital No. 2 suffer and that many of them die because of inadequate service facilities which have their chief root in the unsafe building.

"The Crowded fake-hospital at 2945 Lawton Boulevard is no longer a disgrace; but is an actual crime to civilization," declared a recently paroled patient yesterday, in an interview with a Argus reporter.

Citizens Committee To Act

Perhaps the most hopeful sign which has come out of the cauldron of discontent, voiced by persons who are really disgusted with the dilatory tacts of city officials, is the announcement by Rev. Noah A. Williams, that the Citizens Committee which successfully prevented Mayor making Hospital No. 2 a jim-crow annex of white hospital No. 1 plans going into action at once to work out a definite solution.

Despite the fact that the Board of Aldermen have designated Goode and Whittier St. as a location that site too now seems impossible. In addition to its bad effect on the housing situation be it will require the razing of thing less than a hundred es, the injunction against the ounced condemnation suits h are necessary; and the gob- up some of the land by specu- expecting to reap a harvest. in the way, offering a delay ree or four years while the pa- s suffer.

Abandon West Belle Site

A proposal favoring the old Deaconess Hospital located at West Belle Place and Sarah Street was turned down by the Board of Alder-

Conversations with old residents

avenue and

Oppose West End Site

Hospitals-1929

Missouri.

STAR
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 14 1929

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE

Regardless of any political motives in the decision, Mayor Miller has acted in the interest of right and justice by announcing that he will back the location of the new negro hospital where negro citizens want it placed. That decision should have been made long ago, as this newspaper has said editorially. In delaying it, Mayor Miller acted only in the interest of what his Director of Public Welfare and City Hospital authorities recommended as more economical and efficient. We believe they were mistaken, or, if not mistaken, that more important considerations of public welfare outweigh the saving in cost.

The present City Hospital No. 2 is a menace and disgrace. It should have been abandoned long ago. The bond issue item for a new one was voted in 1923 with a plain understanding by both white and negro citizens that a new one would be built. It has been delayed by a long dispute which the mayor promises to end. Negro citizens, including thousands who pay taxes, want this hospital near their own neighborhood. Mayor Miller is right in saying they shall have it there, and that condemnation proceedings for the site already chosen will be started at once.

COMMITTEE VICTORIOUS

Mayor Miller Surrenders After He Finds His Efforts to Change Location Had Failed. Now Willing to Go Ahead With Building the New $1,250,000 Hospital Where the Colored People Want It

About twenty-five men, mostly physicians, met at the Miller for Mayor Headquarters, in the Peoples Building last Saturday to hear representatives of the Mayor tell why his honor had changed his mind on the location of the new hospital for Negroes which was to be built out of the Eighty-seven Million (87,000,000) Dollar bond issue.

From the best information available, it appeared that this meeting was called by Turpin-Chambers, managers of the Miller Campaign for Mayor among the colored voters.

Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn acted as spokesman for the Mayor forces, and told his hearers that the plans for the work on the hospital on the West End site, which had been the contention of the colored people, had already begun by the City Counsellor.

After a few sharp questions by Drs. C. M. Powell and A. W. Cheatham, Vaughn confessed that there were some things about the subject which he did not understand. Dr. Cheatham stated that the sudden change of heart on the part of the Mayor, after the latter had declared a short while ago that if his future depended on the change, he would not do so, was just a bit more than he could understand, and was "too good to be true." He insisted in calling Atty. Homer G. Phillips, whom the Citizens' Committee had employed to bring a mandamus suit to compel the Mayor to proceed with the work on the hospital. Upon the arrival of Phillips, Dr. Cheatham asked him if there was any chance of the hospital project being stopped by legal proceedings if the Mayor had decided to go ahead with the work. Phillips gave it as his opinion that there could be many legal entanglements which might hold up the matter.

Director of Public Welfare, Harry Salisbury, stated that the Mayor had decided to go ahead with the hospital where the colored people wanted it only after it was certain that the Board of Aldermen would not repeal the present ordinance, but that he and the Mayor were of the opinion that the best place for it was adjacent Hospital No. 1. Associate City Councellor, Mr. Fields and Mrs. Nordin were present to back up what Mr. Salisbury and those speaking for the Mayor said.

Opinion was divided among those present as to whether this move meant that the hospital was any nearer where we wanted it than it was before the announcement that the Mayor had changed his mind on the subject.

Some of the supporters of the administration, however, stated that the hospital where we wanted it was a certainty now.

There was some speculation as to whether this move, on the part of the Mayor, was a bid for Negro votes, or had he abandoned his fight because he had no hope of getting favorable action from the Board of Aldermen. Director of Public Welfare, Mr. Salisbury, stated that it was because, "we are licked."

Homer G. Phillips stated that he had no faith in death bed repentance, even though he was a believer in the lowly Nazarene.

The Citizens Committee who has led the fight for the Negro hospital, has decided to keep a vigilant eye on the proceedings, Mayor's promise to go ahead with the work notwithstanding.

The committee expressed its delight over the victory as it was thought that the threatened suit influenced the Mayor's actions, but was advised not to disarm completely at this time.

WE TOLD YOU SO

The city hospital for Negroes now nearing completion is its own convincing argument for the wisdom of the site chosen by the city authorities. From three directions it looms up, a veritable beacon of health. Long before the patient is treated, he will be prepared in mind for recovery. Its very atmosphere begets confidence.

Now that the walls are up, and the surrounding grounds can be seen in connection with the building, the community appreciates what a calamity it would have been had the hospital been placed anywhere else. Whether they like it or not we cannot help saying: "We told you so" to those fanciful prevaricators who solemnly assured the public that if the hospital went to hospital hill, it would be faced toward the railroad tracks, or shoved back on the alley.

STILL DEMAND NEW HOSPITAL

Citizens' Committee Will Make Thorough Investigation Into the Cause of Delay

Many Complications Arise About Site Finding. In the Meantime, City Officials Mark Time

Argus

The determination and the demand of colored citizens that decent provisions be made by the city for the care of colored city hospital patients continues, despite the discouraging and depressing facts that confront them. Nothing is more firmly rooted in the minds of the people than the conviction that most of the patients who go to City Hospital No. 2 suffer and that many of them die because of inadequate service facilities which have their chief root in the unsafe building.

10-11-29

"The Crowded fake-hospital at 2945 Lawton Boulevard is no longer a disgrace; but is an actual crime to civilization," declared a recently paroled patient yesterday, in an interview with an Argus reporter.

St. Louis, Mo.

Citizens Committee To Act

Perhaps the most hopeful sign which has come out of the cauldron of discontent, voiced by persons who are really disgusted with the dilatory tacts of city officials, is the announcement by Rev. Noah A. Williams, that the Citizens Committee which successfully prevented making Hospital No. 2 a jim-crow annex of white hospital No. 1 plans going into action at once to work out a definite solution.

Oppose West End Site

A retrospective glance at the situation facing the effort to get alocation, reveals first, the several sites which have been discussed. Removal as an annex to Hospital No. 7 has been dismissed from the minds of the people. They know they are not going to stand for the hospital to be placed their without giving their enemies the greatest fight they have ever had. Besides the Mayor has given his word that this location will not be forced down the throat of colored St. Louis.

Despite the fact that the Board of Aldermen have designated Goode avenue and Whittier St. as a location that site too now seems improbable. In addition to its bad effect on the housing situation because it will require the razing of something less than a hundred homes, the injunction against the announced condemnation suits which are necessary; and the gobbling up some of the land by speculators expecting to reap a harvest, stand in the way, offering a delay of three or four years while the patients suffer.

Conversations with old residents in the vicinity of Goode and St. Ferdinand avenue disclose that they are stubbornly opposed to the erection of a hospital in their community. Some of them recall the discomfort and financial loss sustained by a member of the inhabitants when their homesteads were sacrificed for the development of Tandy Park some years ago.

Abandon West Belle Site

A proposal favoring the old Deaconess Hospital located at West Belle Place and Sarah Street was turned down by the Board of Alder-

nen three months ago when they refused to vote a repeal of a previous location. It was discovered that white real estate dealers were particularly interested in recommending the old institution. Its selection would have left the situation as bad as it is already, for the Deaconess Hospital is said by physicians to be equally unfit.

City Marks Time

In the meantime with the campaign over, glib promises, made during the heat of political oratory by the mayor and director Salisbury have seemingly been forgotten. The City Administration shrugs its shoulders and leaves the task of protecting the city's interest in the injuction pending against condemnation in the hands of private attorneys who have made no move.

Committee To Probe All Angles

Recognizing that the situation which faces the community can only be overcome by accurate knowledge, backed up by a determination to get results, the Citizens Committee, according to one of its members, Rev. Noah Williams, is going to sift carefully every phase of locating the hospital. The advantages and disadvantages of each site thus far available are to be discussed and a report of the findings made public together with recommendations looking toward a united demand for definite action on the project. "Politics have been swept aside. Factionalism has been forgotten. Community interest is compelling motive. Old City Hospital No. 2 must go and decent succor for sick and dying must be provided," said Rev. Williams.

It is understood that the Committee will meet this week

STAR
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEC 29 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL OPEN FEB. 1

Everything Ready Now Except the Equipment, Dr. Cooper Says.

The tentative date for the opening of the new city Negro hospital, Twenty-second and McCoy streets, has been set for February 1, Dr. Calvin L. Cooper, director of health announced today. Delay beyond that date can be caused only by the failure of equipment to arrive on time, Dr. Cooper said.

ST. LOUIS CITIZENS CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR ADEQUATE HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Now It Is Proposed to Purchase the Poro College Building For A Hospital

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (ANP)—The long drawn out effort of colored St. Louisians to obtain "adequate and decent" hospital accommodations, entered a new phase this week when the citizens committee which for several years has been battling to force the city to provide sanitary facilities for the Negro sick, petitioned the Board of Aldermen to buy the famous Poro Block and convert it into a City infirmary.

Denied access to white hospitals with the exception of Barnes Hospital which maintains a colored ward with 33 beds and the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital which allows Negroes four beds; the only hospitalization available for colored patients save the People's hospital, a private colored institution which accommodates fifty, is the city owned charity establishment known as City hospital No. 2.

Vicious Conditions Exist

Conditions in this establishment which must care for an average of more than 300 patients, have been described as vicious and deplorable. Located in a ramshackle six-story building, half of which has been condemned as unsafe, sadly-crowded, equipped with one decrepit elevator usually out of commission, with narrow aisles, insufficient stairways and dirty, makeshift wards, it is charged by colored citizens that the place is a veritable fire trap, where fire hazards are said to constitute a constant menace to the lives of the patients. Sixty years ago a general city bond issue of $87,000,000 was voted which provided $1,200,000 for a hospital for colored people. The bond issue received solid Negro support in the election through the promise of relief held out.

Want White Heads

City officials, however, have delayed action, making a convenient political issue of the matter at each election and footballing it around from administration to administration. Their effort has been to place the building adjacent to the white city hospital a plan which the colored people have vigorously opposed on the grounds that such a location in a white factory district far removed from the colored section was inconvenient and undesirable; and that it concealed a plan to get rid of colored internes and the colored staff. At present the colored unit has a colored superintendent and colored internes although it is said to be actually managed by a white head nurse and her three white assistants. Citizens charge that under this regime ambulance chasing and what amounts almost to body snatching by politically favored undertakers, exists.

Balk Politicians

The solid and unified protest of colored St. Louisians who have stood together on this matter as on few others, headed by a citizen's committee which has laid constant siege to the Board of Alderman has kept thus far the hospital from being placed adjacent to the white institution. The Board agreed to buy a site at Goode and Whittier avenues and ordered condemnation proceedings which were promptly tied up by injunction suits filed by white improvement societies and protests of owners who did not wish to give up their property.

Can Obtain Property

The citizens committee which is headed by Rev. Noah A. Williams determined to have action and has been investigating the situation for the past few weeks. Meeting last Wednesday and deciding that the proffered site would not be available because of suits, for from four to six years, they recommended the purchase of a tract of land at St. Ferdinand, Pendleton, and North Market streets on part of which Poro College is located. It is said that Mrs. Malone is willing to part with her holding if the community interest can be served because she plans the erection of a new type of building which will be even more suited to the increasing needs of Poro's business. Her interest in the civic welfare of the city, where she has long been a leader in philanthropy is well known.

The committee which is demanding action on the part of city officials is composed of leading St. Louisians representing all walks of life. Among those signing the resolution were Dr. George E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist church; Dr. R C.. Haskell, Rev. Noah A. Williams, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church; Mrs. Mattie Dover Young, executive secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Rev. B. F. Abbott, Union Memorial M. E. church, John T. Clark executive secretary, The St. Louis Urban League, Rev. S. R. Stanley presiding elder St. Louis District A. M. E. church, Rev. H. W. Evans Scruggs Memorial C. M. E. church Rev. S. A. Mosely, Tabernacle Baptist church, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, First Baptist church, Rev. P. W. Dunnavant, Rev. John L. Williams, Rev. C. A. Williams, J. E. Mitchell, Editor The St. Louis Argus, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Atty. Walthall A. Moore, representative in the Missouri Legislature Homer G. Phillips, and R. C. Fisher.

Hospitals - 1929

New Jersey.

THE WRIGHT SANITARIUM PROVED RIGHT STEP IN HEALTH DIRECTION

Courier 10/12/29

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newark Has Modern Hospital Under Direction Of Dr. Thomas H. Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Prior to the coming of Dr Thomas H. Wright to Newark 10 years ago, the Negroes of the State of New Jersey did not have hospital facilities around which there were no restrictions based on color. But when Dr. Wright opened his Sanitarium and Maternity Home at 768 High street in 1921 "for medical, surgical and maternity cases, cared for under the direction of their own physicians," a new day dawned in the health life of North Jersey colored people. And Dr. Wright's hospital has succeeded. Its record speaks for itself.

Last year a total of 148 major operations were performed, and about 50 maternity cases were handled. Leading physicians from all over the country have held clinics at the hospital, which testifies to its adaptability for any and all kinds of surgical work. The institution has 23 rooms and 18 beds for patients. The rooms are light and airy with "beautiful surroundings, latest appliances, situated on one of the highest elevations in Newark. Reasonable rates. Although a private hospital receiving no public aid, we never turn anyone away in need of medical or surgical service for lack of money." We venture to say it is this spirit to serve the community for the sake of rendering service rather than for monetary gain that has made the institution a financial success.

And the institution has been a financial success. It is now valued at about $100,000. The hospital not only has a fine location from the point of view of health, but it is situated on one of the main thoroughfares of the city, where land is worth $1,000 a front foot. The institution has 73 front feet, and by the time the value of the building is added the entire plant would be worth about $100,000.

During this year Dr. Wright has made about $8,000 worth of improvements, building a new operating room in which clear daylight can be secured from all angles, and added new operating room equipment, and installing a new fire detective system, which makes the building fireproof. Three registered nurses are on duty at the hospital. They are Mrs Dorothy Jenkins from Lincoln Hospital, New York City, Mrs. Ethel Fairfax from Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, and Miss Clara Mann from St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C. Several physicians regularly bring patients to the institution.

At the last meeting of the National Medical Association, which was held in Newark in August, several distinguished physicians held clinics in Dr. Wright's hospital. Among them were Dr. Walter G. Crump of New York, Dr. Fisher of New York City and Dr. J. H. Hale of Nashville, Tenn. and Dr. Willard Lane of Washington. The visiting physicians found the institution in splendid shape and well equipped for their work.

Dr. Wright was born in Alexandria, La., and took his B. S. degree from New Orleans University. He took his M. D. from New Orleans Medical College in 1901. Afterwards he did postgraduate work at Northwestern University, The Chicago Polyclinic, Columbia University and New York Hospital. He pays regular visits as an observer to the best New York hospitals, and the New York Medical Society frequently invites him to visit clinics at the large New York City institution.

Dr. Wright is a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the American Medical Association of Northern New Jersey and the North Jersey Medical Society. He has been for six years a director of the Downtown Building and Loan Association and is so far the only colored man known to be a director in a white building and loan association. He has been for the past four years Exalted Ruler of the Pride of Newark Lodge of the Elks, and takes an active part in all civic affairs of his community.

Dr. Wright practiced medicine 15 years in Guthrie, Okla., before coming to Newark. While in Oklahoma he was an active member of the State Medical Association, being secretary for six years. His skill as a physician and his ability as a hospital administrator have won for him the respect and commendation of the state of New Jersey. The state regularly sends inspectors to all hospitals, and on the last visit of the state inspector to Wright's Sanitarium a letter was written praising him for improvements made and for the general high-class conduct of the institution.

National Medics Held Important Clinics Here

WRIGHT'S SANITARIUM. Inset. DR. THOMAS H. WRIGHT

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 19 1929

Oppose Proposed Negro Sanatorium

Special to the NEWARK NEWS.

RED BANK—Location of a sanatorium for negroes at Chapel Hill, three miles from here, has caused property owners and other residents of Chapel Hill and the Riverside Drive sections to band together for action.

The proposed sanatorium will be on the former I. B. Hosford estate, Chapel Hill road, about a half-mile from its intersection with Navesink road. The Hosford estate recently was acquired by a group of negroes and work of converting it into a sanatorium is said to be already under way. It is reported the interests which acquired the property are associated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The Middletown Township Taxpayers' Protective Association will hold a mass-meeting tomorrow night at the Middletown Township High School Leonardo, when all aspects of the situation will be discussed and measures outlined calculated to cause the colored organization to reconsider its plan.

Hospitals - 1929

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 20 1929

MAYOR DEDICATES LINCOLN SCHOOL

Hails Centre for Negro Nurses as Leader in Creating Respect for Race.

CRITICIZES HOSPITALS HERE

New York Lags in Medical Work, He Says—Dr. Williams Urges A City Health Program.

A negro welfare institution started in 1839 as a refuge for runaway slaves passed through its final stage of evolution yesterday with the dedication of the Lincoln School for Nurses by Mayor Walker. The school, located at Southern Boulevard and 141st Street, has a capacity of 175 students.

Complimenting the school on its importance in a sociological as well as medical way, Mayor Walker said that its graduates may do "more toward creating respect for their race than any other agency in the city."

In his speech, which was broadcast from Station WNYC, the Mayor also criticized the backwardness of New York in municipal hospital work.

"Hospitalization in the city of New York," he said, "is expensive, but it has not been as expensive as it should have been. The neglect of hospitals has been the most expensive phase of municipal welfare in the cost to citizens.

"In 1926 it was reported to the Mayor's office that the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital was 103 years old. It had been condemned as a fire trap for forty years! An interested private citizen made this discovery. And it is that same interest of private citizens that has resulted in the construction of this very wonderful institution. No one will be able to measure its benefits."

An example for city hospitals to study and possibly follow was outlined by Dr. Linsly R. Williams, director of the New York Academy of Medicine.

"It would seem," he said, "as if the time had come when the city institutions should consider their activities as part of a general program for the care of the sick of the city rather than as an isolated institution, as has been the case too often in the past."

The growing demand for negroes able to cope with the health problems of their own race was emphasized by Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, vice president of the board.

Tracing the history of the movement, she told how the refuge had been turned into a home for aged negroes in 1855, when a permanent establishment was created at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue. To this later was added a hospital, and in 1898 the institution moved to the old buildings now adjoining the present site.

Sketching the school's plans, she said that the school hopes to establish graduate courses in public health, a national placement service for negro nurses, and an advisory service. The institution plans an affiliation with Columbia University.

The school is housed in a single building providing dormitories for individual quarters for graduate nurses, an auditorium and other facilities. There are also biological and chemical laboratories, dietetic laboratories, class demonstration rooms and a miniature demonstration ward in which a nurse is finally trained before beginning actual practice.

Mrs. William B. Given Jr. of 580 Park Avenue, president of the board of managers, presided at yesterday's ceremonies. Among the speakers was Dr. Benjamin Trowbridge Tilton, for twenty-five years president of the medical board.

The other officers of the school are:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Armitage Whitman, Mrs. Francis S. Crowell.

TREASURER—Mrs. Landon K. Thorne.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Miss Margaret Suckley.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Huntington Lyman.

MANAGERS—Mrs. G. W. Welsh, Mrs. Van S. Merle-Smith, Miss Clara Legg, Mrs. Paul T. Jones, Mrs. Alfred V. S. Olcott, Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Mrs. David McAlpin Pyle, Hon. James J. Walker, Dr. William Schroeder Jr., Mrs. Antonio Ponvert Jr.

Dr. VINCENT SOLD SANATARIUM TO HARLEM DOCTORS

Sale Comes as Surprise As City Planned For A Health Center

The Vincent Sanatorium, erected and opened by Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, on March 17th of this year will pass to the control of a group of Harlem physicians on January 1. For the past two months the sanatorium has been closed due to the illness of Dr. Vinctnt.

New York.

Those associated in the purchase of the building are Drs. Godfrey Nurse, Leo Fitz Nearon, Walter Gray Crump sr., Walter Gray Crump jr., John A. Davis, Oma H. Price, Mae Chinn, E. P. Roberts and Rudolph Fisher. The purchase price was reported at $126,000.

12-7-29

John E. Nail of the firm of Nail and Parker was the broker in the transaction, and he with several other laymen will be on the board of directors.

New York, May

Other laymen mentioned for places on this board are Dr George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches; Mrs. Lelia Walters, widow of the late Bishop Alexander Walters; William M. Kelly, editor of the Amsterdam News; the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Watt Terry, prominent real estate broker.

Surprised Health Department

The sale of the sanatorium came as a surprise, as the Health Department had been negotiating for the lease of the building as a Health Center for Harlem and announcement was made that Dr Vincent had accepted this proposition. The city will have to make other arrangements in the selection of a center.

The sanitorium is housed in a modern five-story fireproof building of brick and stucco. It has a capacity of 50 beds and has the latest facilities for operations. It cost $150.000 to build and equip.

The new management plans to form a corporation and the institution will probably be known as the International Hospital, Inc. When paid for, the hospital will be held in trust by the board of directors for the public.

Dr. Vincent will move back to his office at 209 West 135th street

Hospitals - 1929

New York

Vincent Sanitarium to Throw Open Its Doors Within Next Two Weeks

Young Harlem Surgeon's Dream Coming True as He Slates Staff for New Fifty-Bed, Modernly Designed and Equipped Hospital

With painters adding their finishing touches preparatory to the installation of equipment, the Vincent Sanitarium, a private institution reared at 2348 Seventh avenue at a cost of about $150,000 through the dreams and struggles of Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, 209 West 135th street, is expected to throw open its doors within the next two weeks it was announced Friday.

Modern to the minutest details in design, the fifty-bed capacity hospital will be the first of its kind in Harlem, and one of the notable exceptions in the whole country. Its formal opening will mark the culmination of the dream of a young surgeon still in his thirties.

A staff of physicians, surgeons and nurses is expected to be named within a few fews.

Constructed of brick, fireproof and with an exterior of buff-colored stucco, the mission design easily breaks the monotony of the street-line. The building is five stories high and has plenty of light and air on three sides, a private driveway adding materially to the sunlit space.

The mission design is carried out authentically on the first floor. The reception room is studded with arched columns, fitted with cobblestone effect dark tile, and small square barred windows.

A dental suite and suites for Dr. Vincent and other physicions and surgeons are located on the first floor. Treatment rooms are provided, so nurses may prepare patients while others are being given attention.

The stairs are of steel, padded with linoleum. The four upper stories provide four wards, capable of accommodating six beds each and fourteen private rooms, each of which will care for at least two beds if necessary. The floors are of gray composition granite with turned baseboards, and the walls are white. Each room has at least two windows. Lights and electrical wall attachment sockets are conveniently located.

The building is constructed with adequate closet space, lavatories and semi-private baths. A dumb-waiter will bring up all food and an electric refrigerator will be located on each floor. An electric call system will be utilized and there is an elevator also.

There are also specially designed rooms for delivery, operations and sterilizing. An X-ray room is provided in the basement.

The kitchen, dining room, dental laboratory, heating plant and miscellaneous rooms are located in the basement. The second floor opens on a veranda. Wide stairs lead from the fifth floor to the roof, which may be later improved as a solarium.

Dr. Vincent began the project a year ago and put it over with aid of a few friends and credit extended by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, through the co-operation of Chase Mellen, white. William E Haugaard, white, who heads state architects, designed the sanitarium

— Dr. U. Conrad Vincent —

Dr. Vincent is a native of Raleigh N. C., where he received his earl education and was graduated from Shaw University. The son of Dr. A C. Vincent, leading Baptist ministe and teacher, he later was graduate from the University of Pennsyl vania.

Dr. Vincent was the first of hi race to serve as an interne at Belle vue Hospital. He is now a visiting adjunct in surgery at Harlem Hos pital and a recognized expert in urology.

Edward L. Keyes, white, profes sor of urology at Cornell University Medical School and urological sur geon at St. Vincent's Hospital, and consulting urologist at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, is profuse in his praise of Dr. Vincent's ability in this branch of surgery.

In his new scientific work on urol ogy he credits the sanitarium foun der with the most advanced method of operation for varicocele. This method is in use at Bellevue and surgeons make use of it throughout the country.

Dr. Vincent is also instructor in urology in the Harlem Hospital Training School for Nurses.

MOVES MEDICAL OFFICE

Dr. U. CONRAD VINCENT now located in the Vincent Sanatorium, 2348 Seventh avenue.

Dr. U. Conrad Vincent Moves Offices To His 7th Avenue Sanatorium

3/9/29

age

Dr. U. Conrad Vincent has moved his offices from 209 West 135th street to his new sanatorium at 2348 Seventh avenue, which will be formally opened later in the month as Vincent's Sanatorium.

The new sanatorium, which was recently built and equipped by Dr. Vincent at a cost of approximately $153,000, has a fifty-bed capacity with private wards, the latest hospital equipment and is five stories high with a solarium on the roof.

There are accommodations for the poorest to the richest in the community and the sanatorium is open for physicians for their medical, surgical and obstetrical cases.

On the first floor of the building are the offices of Dr. Vincent, with a suite of treatment rooms. Dr. Anna Cooper Johnson, dentist, has a suite of offices with her husband, Earl Johnson, technician, and there is a prescription department maintained by Oliver N. LaMorell, pharmacist.

When the sanitarium is formally opened a complete description will be given of the hospital, its personnel, the accommodations, staff and equipment.

TRIBUNE

APR 12 1929

Negroes on Hospital Board

Both white and Negro members will be on a lay board to be named later for Harlem Hospital, it was made known yesterday by Dr. William Schroeder jr., Hospital Commissioner following a conference with Ferdinand Q. Morton, municipal civil service commissioner, who is Negro Tammany leader of Harlem.

TRIBUNE

MAR 16 1929

Vincent Sanatorium Opens To-morrow On Site in Harlem

Private Institution Will Offer Highest Type of Medical Care and Study to Negroes

Vincent Sanatorium, a private hospital for Negroes, which will compare favorably in every respect with private hospitals in New York, will be opened formally to-morrow.

The founder and head, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, is notable as being the first of his race to be admitted as interne and resident physician at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Vincent gave up one of the largest practices in Harlem to devote himself to the organization of this hospital, which is unusual in the character of services it can render. It contains public, private and semi-private wards, where Negroes will get the grade of attention available in private hospitals. It will, in addition, give Negro physicians an opportunity to follow up their studies and obtain hospital experience.

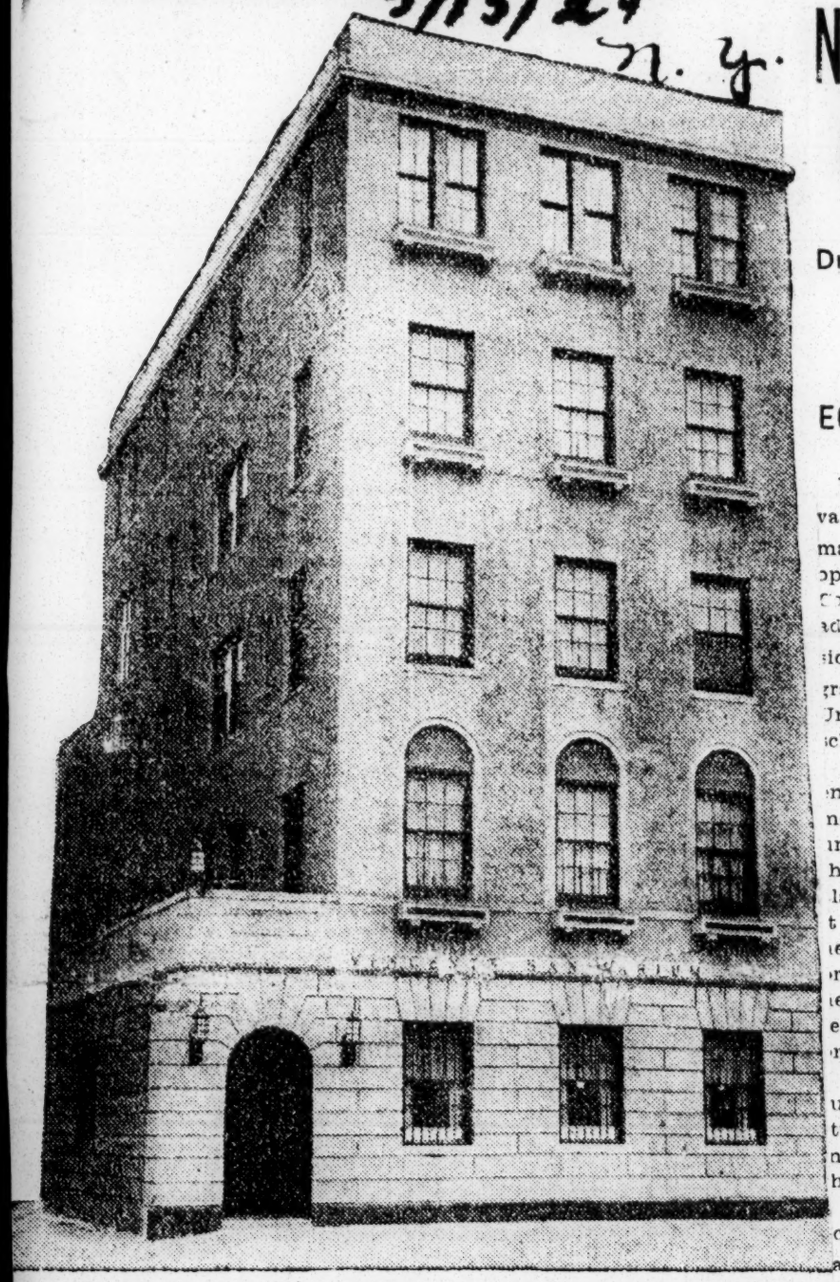
The building, recently completed, is fireproof and thoroughly well constructed. It was designed by William E. Haugaard, now Commissioner of Architecture for the State of New York and the equipment is of the latest type with accommodation for almost sixty beds. A suite of offices in the building is occupied by Earle F. Johnson, dental technician, and his wife, Dr. Anna C Johnson, a practicing dentist. Another office is occupied by Dr. Oliver N. La Morell, a registered pharmacist.

The institution represents an investment of $150,000, which has been raised privately by Dr. Vincent, with the exception of a few subscriptions.

Several laymen and physicians have volunteered their services as advisers including Dr. E. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the board of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dr Alfred T. Osgood, professor of urology New York University; Dr. Edward L Keyes, professor of urology, Cornell University, and Dr. E. P. Roberts.

The building will be open to the public for inspection from Tuesday March 19, to Saturday, March 23, between the hours of 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

A Monument
Amsterdam News
3/13/29
N. Y.



VINCENT'S SANATORIUM, a monument to the indefatigable labors of the founder, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, which is to have its formal opening the week beginning Sunday, March 17.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

MAR 16 1929

NEGRO SANITARIUM OPENS TOMORROW

Dr. Vincent's Aspirations Realized in Private Hospital for His Race

EQUIPMENT ALL MODERN

Vincent Sanitarium, a first-class private hospital for negroes, will be formally opened tomorrow, and in this opening is fulfilled the dream of Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, first of his race ever admitted as interne and resident physician at Bellevue Hospital. He is a graduate of Shaw University and the University of Pennsylvania's medical school.

The hospital building, at 2348 Seventh Avenue, is fireproof and the equipment is of the best. The hospital is unique, not only in the character of the building and the equipment, but also in the character of service which it can render to the large and growing Negro community. It contains public, private and semi-private wards where Negroes will get the same kind of attention that white people receive in private hospitals.

In addition, it will afford an opportunity to negro doctors to pursue their studies and obtain hospital experience in a way that at present is not open to them.

A suite of offices in the building is occupied by Earle Johnson, a mechanical dentist, and Dr. Anna C. Johnson, a graduate of the Dental School of Columbia, his wife. Another office is occupied by Dr. LaMorell, a registered pharmacist.

A number of well-known laymen and doctors have volunteered to act as an advisory board. Among them are Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the board of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dr. Alfred T. Ossood, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Dr. E. P. Roberts and Chase Mellen.

HOWARD DOCTOR APPOINTED ON HOSPITAL STAFF

Independent
Tribune
1-25-29

New York—Dr. Samuel A. Sidat-Singh, 229 135th street, has been appointed assistant clinician at the Presbyterian Hospital, following three years' service as gynecologist at Harlem Hospital. In his new capacity, he will be in charge of work in the out patient department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, which has recently moved its headquarters to the hospital.

Born thirty-four years ago in Trinidad, B. W. I., Dr. Sidat-Singh received his public school education there, and was graduated from Howard University in 1922 with the degree of bachelor of science. He went to Howard Medical School, graduating in 1925, and served a year's interneship at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington.

New Negro Nurse School

Dedicated In New York City

MILLION DOLLAR PLANT

New York, July 11—The Lincoln School for Nurses, the only school exclusively for training Negro nurses in the United States, is to be dedicated tomorrow afternoon at East 141st street and Southern Boulevard the Bronx. The address is to be delivered by Mayor Walker, who laid the cornerstone of the $1,000,000 structure October 28th, 1927.

Savannah Ga. Tribune

The Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian church is to pronounce the invocation and benediction. Other speakers will be Dr. Linsly Rudd Williams, director of the New York Academy of Medicine; Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, representing the Board of Managers and Dr. Benjamin Trowbridge Tilton. The music will be furnished by the school glee club.

6-13-29

The new building will be open to inspection from 4 to 6 o'clock. The building is fireproof. It stands on a series of rock levels, the main entrance being on Southern Boulevard, and has a broad view of the east and Harlem rivers. The right wing will be occupied by graduate nurses and the left by undergraduates.

Rising seven floors and surmounted with a roof garden, the new school for nurses is declared to be one of the best equipped of its kind in the country. The lobby, or main floor contains the reception rooms, office, library and class rooms. The second floor is devoted to scientific laboratories; the third floor is made up of lounging rooms, the dining rooms and dormitories for the graduate and undergraduate nurses. The roof garden also contains recreation rooms.

The school building adjoins the Lincoln Hospital, which was taken over by the Department of Welfare in 1926 for $750,000. The institution was transferred to the city three years ago because 60 per cent of its patients were cases for which the Department of Welfare was paying.

Lincoln Hospital is one of the oldest general hospitals in New York. Organized in 1839 as a home and infirmary for old and indigent Negroes, it first was located on the Hudson river and 51st street. In 1845 it was incorporated, endowed for $5,000 and moved to Fourth avenue and 40th street. Six years later it moved on First avenue, between 64th and 65th streets, where it remained until 1998.

In the latter year the present site in the Bronx was bought and two years later, along with the Old Peoples Home, it became a hospital for both white and black races. The first school to teach Negro girls nursing was then established. The hospital now is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Hospitals.

Hospitals-1929

Smithfield N. C. Herald
Tuesday, January 15, 1929

NEGRO HOSPITAL OPENS ITS DOORS

Dr. C. W. Furlong, Negro Surgeon Here In Charge

Building Erected by Jim Smith, Negro Drayman

An institution that is destined to be a beacon light among the negroes of Johnston county pointing the way to better health and sanitation is the new negro twelve-bed hospital which this week opens its doors to the public

The hospital is located on Johnston street, the building, constructed of brick and concrete, being the property of Jim Smith, local negro drayman. The building itself represents an outlay of six thousand dollars or more, and is neat and attractive in appearance.

To Dr. C. W. Furlong, colored physician, who has been practicing in Smithfield for the past twelve years, belongs the credit for the hospital. A native of the British West Indies, Dr. Furlong came to America and chose medicine as his profession. After graduating in medicine from Shaw University, Raleigh, he spent a year in St. Agnes Hospital and then located in Smithfield where he has been quite successful. Dr. Furlong will do the operating in his hospital, and a well-lighted, modernly equipped operating room with a small room for a sterilizing outfit is a very complete part of the hospital, all now in readiness for the first patient.

Besides these rooms, there are five small rooms for individual patients, a larger room equipped as a ward, a maternity ward, doctor's office, kitchen, dining room, and bath on the first floor. On the second floor are three rooms which are occupied by the nurses.

One graduate nurse, Mrs. Mary A. Moore, is already in charge and there are two student nurses. Another student nurse will be added. The graduate nurse, who is also registered, received her training at Harlem Hospital, New York City. She took a course, also, in Public Health work at Columbia University.

The colored people of this section are rallying splendidly to this undertaking, as they did in helping to furnish a negro ward in the Johnston County Hospital, and a part of the furnishings of the new institution is tangible evidence of their interest. Metal furniture is used throughout the hospital, and a very attractive suite finished in green was a donation from the Johnston Negro Baptist Association. One bed has been furnished by the Johnston County Training School here. Another bed has been furnished by Mrs. Laura J. A. King, negro rural supervisor of schools, and the colored Baptist churches in Dunn and Benson have agreed to give two beds. The colored Presbyterian church here has donated six pillows, and sheets, pillow cases and blankets have been contributed from Benson. A club of colored women in Smithfield gave a heatrola which heats the operating room. An ice box has been promised from another source. Outstanding needs now, according to Dr. Furlong, are a kitchen cabinet, a breakfast room set for the dining room, and more bed linen.

HERALD
Smithfield, N. C.

JAN 22 1929

N. C.

JOHNSTON COUNTY HAS A NEGRO HOSPITAL

One of the crowning events for the year was the preliminary opening of a county hospital on Johnston street, Smithfield, on January 7, 1929.

This new project was sponsored by Dr. C. W. Furlonge, the county's only negro physician, assisted by the home loving people of Johnston county. A special dedicatorial opening program is being arranged for a near future date at which time a special visiting program will be arranged for the white friends and noted speakers will address us.

The Johnston County Hospital has been a great asset to the colored population of the county from the fact that two large wards well equipped are provided, and the authorities are very generous towards our people in giving us every advantage possible.

The nurses there have manifested a keen interest in caring for the negro patients. We have every reason to keenly appreciate the opportunity given our people to make our contribution to the Building Campaign of the Johnston County Hospital in 1926, and the plate dedicated there to our memory. We feel that we have been amply repaid in the special arrangements made for the care of our sick and the special attention given them.

With the increased population of the colored people of the county, and unfavorable situations as to health conditions developing, a greater preparation for hospital room and facilities necessitated a negro hospital for Johnston county. We appreciate more than we can express the financial help and encouragement coming to us from our white friends, for without their help we could not advance. We are now soliciting aid through a special committee. Money, room furnishings, kitchen utensils, etc., will be highly appreciated. We heartily thank the friends for their cooperation in making it possible for us to make this beginning and earnestly solicit continuance for your support. While the building is completed and a good bit of furniture installed, this donated by individuals, families, and Christian organizations, there still remains much to be done before the hospital is fully equipped.

The Johnston County Rural schools are eager to do an outstanding piece of work for this hospital and will in a special meeting on Saturday, January 26 start a drive to equip a room and give other necessary material. The county unit of the Parent-Teacher Association is urged to meet on same date as there is business of importance to come before us.

MRS. LAURA J. A. KING.

North Carolina.

1929

Two New Physicians Join Staff Of Negro Hospital

(Special to Daily News)

Goldsboro, Nov. 7.—Two new physicians have become members of the staff of the Goldsboro hospital for negro insane, it was announced at a meeting of the executive board this morning. These are Dr. Hooker, of Farmville, who will succeed the late Dr. W. C. Byrd, and Dr. C. W. Hollowell, of Gates county. Dr. Hollowell arrived Wednesday and Dr. Hooker Friday.

The executive committee took preliminary steps at the meeting towards securing protecton for the hospital farm against Neuse river overflows. Dr. Linville, superintendent, was instructed to assemble data as to the probable cost, required material and other facts relative to the proposed improvement.

JOHNSTON COUNTY HOSPITAL NEWS

Goldsboro, N. C.

JAN 23 1929

JOHNSTON COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

The leading Negroes of Goldsboro who have lately proposed to the members of their race that they build a hospital for the race in Goldsboro should gain inspiration from what Johnston county Negroes have just completed.

Though Johnston county has no city equal in sizeto Goldsboro, and hence is more handicapped in this respect, the Negroes of Johnston have erected a hospital for their race. The preliminary opening came on January 7. The hospital will be dedicated at exercises scheduled for the near future.

With a smaller Negro population, there was less real need for a Negro hospital in Johnston than there is in Wayne. If the Negroes of Johnston can successfully put over such a venture, the Negroes of Goldsboro and Wayne county can do likewise.

Raleigh, N. C. News
& Observer March 29, 1929

Back Negro Hospital.

Henderson, March 29.—(AP)—Endorsemen fto the project to acquire a large addition to Jubilee Hospital for Negroes in this City has geen given the whole-hearted support of the Henderson Ministerial Association.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Friday, February 22, 1929

Charge Hospital Uses Discriminating Methods

Commissioners Hear Plea Of Negro Doctors For Equal Chance

Asking that a fair and impartial distribution be made of the colored indigent patients for which the city pays for hospitalization, a group of colored doctors and citizens headed by Dr. W. O. Miller appeared before the city commissioners yesterday morning and lodged their protest against the present methods of distribution of these patients.

The attention of the city commissioners was called to the fact that the Blue Ridge hospital was operated by the negro doctors of the city as a charitable institution and that the negro physicians of the city attend 85 per cent of the sick negro population of Asheville.

Charges were also made that the Mission hospital is practicing discrimination against both the white and colored doctors of Asheville. When cases are carried to the hospital the doctors are faced with the problem of having a member of the doctor's staff of the hospital attend the case, it was reported. Difficulty is experienced by local doctors particularly the colored doctors in having a case admitted to the hospital unless the doctor who has the case is a member of the staff of the hospital, the group alleged.

The city of Asheville appropriates annually $7,500 for the hospitalization of indigent patients of the city and it was charged that these patients are practically all sent to the Mission hospital.

The colored physicians pled for some relief on this measure with the city commissioners promising to take the matter under advisement.

Wilmington, N. C., Morning Star
Tuesday, March 12, 1929

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL TO EXPAND.

Wilmington notes with interest plans of the Community Hospital to erect a new home. As we understand the situation from news reports, the hospital is to receive a certain sum from a philanthropic agency provided the Negroes of Wilmington can raise another amount.

The Community Hospital has performed a great service for the Negroes of Wilmington. It has had many obstacles to overcome, of course, but during the seven years of its existence it has filled a long felt need. At present, its facilities are limited. It can care for but twenty patients at a time. Furthermore, its building is old and of wood construction. It was not intended for a hospital, but remodelled from a dwelling.

In many instances, the Negro is more susceptible to disease than the White man, hence it follows that his average need for skilled medical treatment and care is proportionately more acute.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Journal
Monday, November 18, 1929

Needed: A Negro Hospital

Winston-Salem should accept and carry out to complete realization the opportunity to establish a negro hospital and training school for negro nurses. The city has a large negro population. The negroes of the city are industrious and law abiding. A large percentage of law violations charged to negroes of Winston-Salem are committed by drifters who come here from other places. Responsible negro leaders as well as public officials will verify this assertion.

The negroes of the city are essential to the industrial life of the community. They respond to opportunities of all kinds, industrial, residential, educational and religious. Their leaders are well pleased with the effort the white people have made to assist in providing these opportunities. Visitors to the city, both white and colored, comment upon the excellent relations that exist between the two races here.

But there is one serious omission in the picture. The negroes have no hospital exclusively of their own. They have no place where young negro men and women may learn how to nurse. This latter phase of the hospital project is especially important. A nursing school for colored people would be of inestimable value to the community.

Two powerful agencies are willing to help in establishing such a hospital and nursing school. One is the Duke Foundation and the other is the Rose Rosenwald Foundation. As the enterprise now appears, these two foundations would contribute three-fourths of the cost of the hospital while this city would have the opportunity of giving the remaining one-fourth. That is certainly fair enough. But it is said that an even more attractive proposal is under consideration. This announcement only serves to emphasize the presumable willingness of the community to endorse the negro hospital enterprise in substantial manner.

The Memorial Industrial School, an institution for orphan negro children, is a splendid example of how the city and its public spirited citizens can respond to a need. Establishment of a negro hospital and school for nurses would be another forward step in the conservation of life and health.

The negro is always expected to conform to the law as well as the virtues and laudable habits of staid society. But he is not always given the same helps and supports that are available for the white race. The negro has amply demonstrated that it is not constant charity that he needs but rather opportunities to make himself self-supporting. Any measure that will conserve the negro's health contributes mightily to the end of making him all the more self-supporting.

Such a hospital would achieve three very definite aims. It would afford a place where sick and injured negroes could be given treatment under the most sympathetic conditions. It would afford negro physicians an opportunity to improve their capacities and facilities for service. It would provide a training school for negro nurses. That might well be considered the most important advantage. Try to conceive of what it would mean to have, say, ten negro nurses graduate each year from such an institution and then begin service among their own people. The city and its citizens can well afford to lend hearty and substantial support to such a three-fold institution of service.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Thursday, October 17, 1929

HOSPITAL PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED

Representatives of Duke and Rosenwald Foundations to Be Here Monday

Representatives of the Duke and Rosenwald Foundations will come to Rocky Mount Monday, it was learned today, to take up with interested local citizens the proposal for the establishment of a regional hospital for Negroes in this city.

Advices as to the visit of these representatives have been received by the chamber of commerce which took up the hospital project several months ago and named a committee to handle the community proposition.

At that time, however, the committee, composed of K. D. Battle, chairman, R. R. Gay, W. S. Wilkinson, C. C. Ward and J. C. Braswell, discussed the project and postponed definite action until officials of the Duke and Rosenwald foundations could visit the city, look into the situation and hold a conference with the chamber of commerce representatives.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, of the Duke foundation, and Drs. Davis and Clark of the Rosenwald foundation, are the officials who will come to Rocky Mount Monday, the chamber of commerce has been advised. These representatives will arrive early Monday morning, and a conference with the committee headed by Mr. Battle has already been arranged for the chamber of commerce offices Monday morning at 9:15.

Under the proposal outlined at a mass meeting of interested citizens several months ago and then passed on to the chamber of commerce for handling after a hearty endorsement, the proposed hospital here would serve northeastern Carolina. It would be provided largely by the Duke and Rosenwald foundations with the city and section also required to raise a certain amount of the necessary funds.

Details of the project and action which may be decided upon for the city will likely be announced after Monday morning's conference and discussion of the proposal for the hospital's establishment.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Journal
Sunday, October 27, 1929

New Bern May Get Hospital

Negro Institution to Be Established at Some Point in State

New Bern, Oct. 26.—A large base hospital for negroes, one of ten to be established in North Carolina, may be erected shortly in New Bern, it has been learned authoritatively, although no official decision has as yet been announced.

Dr. Michael M. Davis, of Chicago, director of the hospital division of the Julius Rosenwald fund. Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Charlotte, executive officer of the hospital and orphans' fund of the Duke Foundation, Bishop Thomas C. Darst, of Wilmington, and men holding important positions in the United States Public Health Service were here last week in conference with local leaders.

An inspection was made of the negro section and the local conditions were studied in detail by the visitors. Should the city be selected for the hospital, work may be started early next year. The plan has been considered previously but the money has never before been available.

The proposed hospital would cost more than $100,000. The Duke Foundation would pay half the cost, the Rosenwald Fund would furnish a fourth and the remaining fourth would be raised locally, should the plan be successful

Hospitals – 1929

North Carolina.

JOHNSTON COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

The leading Negroes of Goldsboro who have lately proposed to the members of their race that they build a hospital for the race in Goldsboro should gain inspiration from what Johnston county Negroes have just completed.

Though Johnston county has no city equal in sizeto Goldsboro, and hence is more handicapped in this respect, the Negroes of Johnston have erected a hospital for their race. The preliminary opening came on January 7. The hospital will be dedicated at exercises scheduled for the near future.

With a smaller Negro population, there was less real need for a Negro hospital in Johnston than there is in Wayne. If the Negroes of Johnston can successfully put over such a venture, the Negroes of Goldsboro and Wayne county can do likewise.

Hospitals-1929

Tennessee

The Medical Arts Building in Knoxville, Tenn., where Dr. H. M. Green, president of the National Hospital Association, has his offices and where the Green clinic is held. The clinic is fully equipped for Physiotherapy, X-ray, Surgical and General Medical cases.

Amsterdam News
8-14-29
New York N.Y.

NEW HOSPITAL IN CHATTANOOGA IS INTERRACIAL ACT

12 of 100 Beds Provided With Equal Facilities For Negro Children

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The opening here a few days ago of the new $250,000 hospital for crippled children is regarded as a distinct interracial achievement in that the institution provides exactly the same facilities for colored children as for white.

Of the hundred beds in the hospital twelve have been definitely set aside for the use of colored children, with the same equipment and conditions of admission as in the case of the others. They will be in the care of a colored nurse.

The hospital was built from the proceeds of bond issus voted by the city and the county, largely through the efforts of former Mayor T. C. Thompson, chairman of the interracial committee. The institution provides both pay and free wards.

Chicago Defender
8-17-29
New York N.Y.

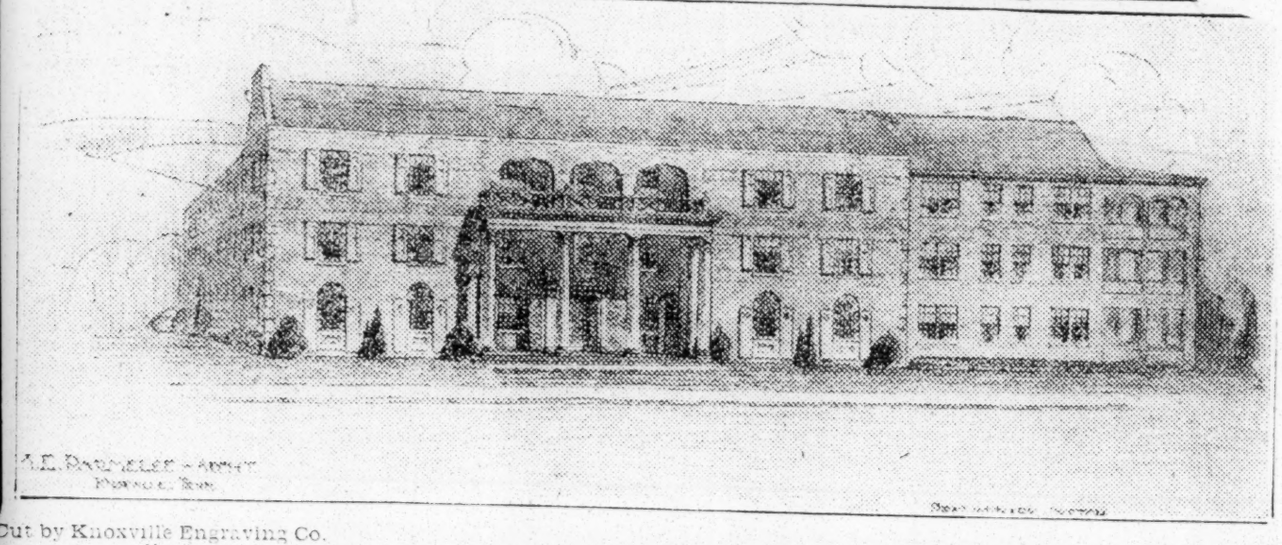
OUR HOSPITAL SITUATION

The suggestion of Doctor W. S. Nash, member of the city council, in his talk before the East Tennessee Medical Asosciation recently that some arrangement be made whereby Negro patients sent to the city hospital can be administered unto by physicians of their own race is in keeping with the wish that has prevailed in the minds of all fair-minded citizens for a long, long time. The restrictions that have been thrown about hospitals in our city as well as many other cities, whereby physicians of the Negro racial group cannot attend these patients is possibly the most unfair attitude that is exhibited.

East Tennessee News
8/17/29

If the young physicians and nurses are to have advantage of experience that comes from treatment of charity patients, they must be allowed to practice at the hospitals. There is no reasonable excuse that can be offered against throwing down the bars to Negro physicians at our hospitals wherein they can attend Negro patients. It is earnestly hoped that Doctor Nash's suggestion will win favor with those in charge to the extent of bringing about a remedy of the present situation in short order.

Proposed New Hospital For Negroes



Cut by Knoxville Engraving Co.

A preliminery sketch of the proposed $100,000 hospital for the negroes of Knoxville M. E. Parmalee is architect. The East Tennessee Hospital Association will launch a campaign September 1 for funds to erect the first unit of 125-bed capacity. It is hoped that a donation from the Rosenwald fund may be secured toward the building. At the Emancipation Day program Thursday a total of $271.73 was contributed to the fund. Dr. S. M. Clark is chairman of the committee.

Bristol, Tenn. Herald Courier
Sunday, December 1, 1929

HELP SOUGHT FOR MERCY HOSPITAL

Drive For $1,000 Among Colored People Will Be Made Monday

Mercy Hospital for colored people, located on Garland Avenue in Bristol, Tennessee, will put on a drive tomorrow (Monday) to raise one thousand dollars for the benefit of that institution, which has been and still is doing a much-needed and useful work for the sick and injured among the colored people of the city and surrounding country. It is a necessity.

The campaign for a thousand dollars will be conducted by twenty-five solicitors on the Tennessee side and twenty-seven on the Virginia side of the city. Contributions will be sought among colored people only. They will be asked to subscribe twenty-five cents up to one dollar or more per month, as they feel they are able. The solicitors hope to enlist one thousand colored subscribers for one dollar per month. Several colored people have already subscribed and those in charge of the movement believe it will not be difficult to secure a thousand subscribers.

The hospital owes past-due bills to the amount of $840.44. The building is in need of repairs and is running down in general supplies, and the management is asking every solicitor and the public to co-operate in reaching the goal of a thousand subscribers. Following are the names of the solicitors:

For Tennessee—W. M. Henderson, A. D. Henderson, Heinler Edwards, R. P. Bell, Bruce Taylor, Henry Scott, Kyle Campbell, Wm. Barber, John Carter, Wm. Patton, Mrs. Nora Coffee, Rev. Lelcher Rogers, Lannie White, Mrs. Ella White, Mrs. Lucy McIntish, Mrs. Bell Coley, F. C. Gushril, Johnson Hendricks, Mrs. W. F. Wilson, Henry Mitchell, Mrs. Ola Howard, Mrs. Emma Seniman, W. G. Gregory, Martin Whitefield, Wm. Beidman.

For Virginia—Mrs. Clara Banks, Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Maggie Ferguson, Mrs. Louvenie Tucker, Mrs. Lula Carson, Mrs. Rex Delapp, Mrs. Mary Diggs, Dewey Banks, Patrick Robinson, Wm. Guinn, J. E. Delapp, Julia Mitchell, Emma Preston, Steve Brown, George Hardin, Reece Savage, James Swan, C. R. Green, George Logan, Jossie Pierce, E. B. Brown, H. A. Henderson, Rex Delapp, Conley Wilson, Prof. W. P. Boykins, Mrs. Ada Keith.

Emergency Committee — Rev. C. H. Johnson, Chairman; Rev. F. H. Forrest, Vice-Chairman; P. E. Butter, Secretary. E. B. Brown, Treasurer; R. E. Clay.

Hospitals-1929

Texas.

THE HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL

Several months ago one of the local race newspapers asked, editorially, what was the trouble with Houston Negro Hospital? This same query was often propounded by The Informer during 1926.

The editor of The Informer (readers will pardon this personal reference), having served as a member of the colored board of directors during the past year, and having observed the hospital from practically all angles, is now convinced that this Third Ward institution will never function as the donor desires as long as the present system of management or mismanagement obtains.

In the first place, the hospital needs a superintendent who does not think himself or herself superior to and better than the other members of the Negro race; one who is not always advertising the fact that he has no Negro blood in his veins; one who has not been a failure at every place where he has seen this type of service before; one who will not pimp and serve in the stool-pigeon role to white folks; one who will cooperate with the colored staff and will make friends for the institution among members of the Negro race; one who will not devote his time and energy to "running down" the doctors and members of the colored board, and one who will have some degree of respect for and confidence in the colored hospital staff and personnel, as well as board members.

Next, the hospital needs as contact man between the institution, the white advisory committee, and Negro board, a white man who is not a czar or absolute monarch, and one who does not treat with and regard the Negro board as monkey-men, jumping jacks or mere mannikins; one who does not consider the constitution and by-laws of the institution as a mere scrap of paper;" one who will respect Negro womanhood and will not refer to our leading women as "Martha," "Mary," etc., one who has some faith in the ability of the Negro to serve his race efficiently and intelligently, and whose opinion of the Negro's ability, efficiency, proficiency and moral tone is not influenced by the tattlings of any black informant.

In reality, under the present regime and system, there is absolutely no need for a Negro board at this hospital; for the colored board has no authority except that granted it through the tolerance (?) and kindness (?) of the white advisory committee, the ruling czar and czarina. Here is an all-star hospital team which seems to be invincible!

Despite the fact that the constitution of the Houston Negro Hospital, which was drafted by white members of the present advisory committee, delegates certain functions to the Negro board, no black board has yet been permitted to exercise these functions without interference and nullification on the part of the white advisory committee.

To illustrate our contention, we shall cite an instance or two:

During last June, at a meeting attended by one or two members of the white advisory committee, the Negro board of directors, the superintendent and group of civic workers, it was decided to conduct a drive for the sale of hospital certificates to the Negroes of this community.

It was further decided by the colored board that some literature, dealing with that particular campaign, be printed and distributed by the workers during the drive; that receipt books be printed (since the hospital had none available at that time) so that every person paying any amount on a hospital certificate could get a receipt for the amount paid the solicitor; that the drive open with a light luncheon at the Colored Young Women's Christian Association cafeteria for the workers, cost of same not to exceed $25.

Despite the fact that the Negro board voted unanimously for the printing and luncheon, the czar held up the printing bill for several months, arguing that neither he nor the white advisory committee had authorized the expenditure or knew anything about it; notwithstanding the fact that the money to meet the expense came out of the memberships sold during the effort.

As for the luncheon, even until this late date the Y. W. C. A. has not yet received the check for $25, and every bill which has been mailed to the hospital has been pigeon-holed or intentionally mislaid.

After Prof. I. M. Terrell was virtually forced to sever his relations with the hospital as financial agent, due to certain things which we shall probably discuss in a subsequent issue (we have the inside facts on the Terrell matter), the white advisory committee—or two or three members of it—suggested that the Negro board employ Prof. A. J. Johnson as financial agent. This the Negro board finally did, but when the monthly receipts brought in by Mr. Johnson did not come up to the expectations of the czar, did this czar call the Negro board together and suggest the discontinuation of Mr. Johnson's services? No, this czar simply ignored the Negro board and gave Mr. Johnson his "walking papers," so to speak.

When the St. Joseph Infirmary recently demolished and razed its colored ward, and local white doctors were forced to find another place for their Negro patients, even though the written laws of the Houston Negro Hospital expressly stipulate the procedure in such situations, the kaiser ignored both the Negro hospital staff and the Negro board contrary to such written law, and granted permission to white doctors to carry their black patients to Houston Negro Hospital and there perform their operations and render medical services in direct competition with colored doctors; a situation which the donor of the hospital tried to forestall and prevent by stating, both on the bronze tablet adorning the hospital's walls and the hospital's constitution, the object and purpose of this eleemosynary institution.

When the Negro board conferred with the czar and sought to convince him that his act was diametrically at variance with the laws, rules and regulations of the Houston Negro Hospital, this noted hospital authority and expert, who, it was alleged, once served in a similar capacity with another local hospital but was peremptorily and summarily relieved of his office for some reasons, virtually invited the Negro directors to take a swift trip to the plutocratic regions; and informed the black board that he knew his ground and did not give a rap about their attitude to the contrary, or words and actions to that effect.

When the Negro hospital staff and the Harris County Afro-American Medical Society brought charges against Superintendent M. H. Bright, alleging many acts and offenses which the Negro board considered grave enough to give a fair and impartial

ROCKEFELLER HOSPITAL COMPLETED

The finishing touches are being placed on the three story, brick fireproof hospital at Prairie View State College. The hospital was donated to the college by the Rockefeller Foundation and will cost when completed over $105,000.

The personnel as well as the facilities of the hospital will be enlarged. During the regular session beginning September 12, 1929, the college will be in charge of one resident surgeon and two internes; one resident dentist; one resident pharmacist; and four registered nurses.

In connection with the college hospital, a school of nursing education has been in operation for several years with high rank. Beginning September 12, next, a course in Public Health Nursing will be able to meet the demand for general health education in the rural districts as well as in the cities and towns. Principal W. R. Banks is anxious to have the college hospital at Prairie View function more fully among our group in the state. To this end the requirements for admission to the school of nursing education will be raised from time to time and its graduates will be increasingly prepared to serve the people in the various communities in the matter of health and sanitation.

NAPOLEON B. EDWARDS,
Executive Secretary,
Prairie View, Texas.

hearing the czar interposed and averred that the fight was being launched against his administration of the colored hospital and not against the superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital.

The present superintendent, apparently giving heed to advice received from sources not racial, dealt with and regarded the 1928 Negro board more as children and puppets than as grown men, and supposed custodians of the institution. Even at this late date, despite the fact that she was asked in writing during the fall to submit her annual report to the Negro board, no such report has been officially or formally received by any member of the Negro board from the superintendent.

Her policy has been largely one of ignoring the Negro board, and many obligations were incurred and other acts committed during the year without consulting or conferring with the Negro board. If her "boss" instructed her to do a thing, the Negro board could go to Helena, Montana, as far as the superintendent was concerned.

The membership certificates, entitling members of the subscribing families to free hospitalization for the period of one year—a very fine idea—became a curse and burden upon the hospital due to the constant efforts of the superintendent to either ignore or cancel the memberships when the holders of same sought hospital service under their terms and provisions; and some ugly scenes were narrowly averted during the past year by two or three members of the Negro board rushing to the hospital and adjusting the differences between the superintendent and angry race citizens.

Why, on one ocasion the superintendent took all the jewelry away from a young colored woman, holder of a membership certificate, because she contended the woman needed hospital treatment before taking out the certificate; and that she felt justified in confiscating the race woman's jewelry and holding same until redeemed by the payment of the regular hospital fee.

The woman's husband was urged by some foes (and they are legion) of the superintendent to give publicity to the incident and mistreatment in the colored newspapers of the city and country, but members of the Negro board again rushed to the fore and remedied this impending nasty situation.

In face of many overt acts, which have not been calculated to "sell" the hospital to the Negroes of this community, the czar politely informed the Negro board on more than one occasion that **"EVERY ACT OF NURSE BRIGHT WAS DONE AT MY DIRECTION AND SUGGESTION."** (We shall expose some of these ACTS in a subsequent issue.)

As another concrete illustration that the white advisory committee considers and regards the Negroes as chumps and mere automatons, is clearly shown in the white committee's recent action in selecting the 1929 Negro board.

After naming the seven colored members for 1929, the white advisory committee staged the unheard of and unprecedented stunt of electing or designating the person who shall be chairman of the Negro board of directors, even taking away from the new board a right and function which the white committee did permit the 1928 Negro board to exercise.

Now, as a final indication or barometer of the way the wind is blowing or about to blow, as it relates to Negroes' connection with the Houston Negro Hospital, the white advisory committee has named a staff of 20 WHITE DOCTORS for the Houston Negro Hospital, to serve with (?) the Negro staff until the Negro ward at St. Joseph Infirmary is rebuilt. This seems to be like the gift which the Greeks conveyed to the Trojans, only this present act may be loaded with dynamite, TNT or some other dangerous explosive.

After serving on the Negro board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital for about one year, the editor of The Informer is thoroughly convinced that, under the present czar-czarina regime and hard-boiled, autocratic system of (mis)management, there is absolutely no need for a colored board; and no Negro (generically speaking) will be able to serve under the present conditions in this capacity without stultifying his manhood, relinquishing all his rights under the hospital's constitution and betraying his race.

New Hospital Near Ready At Prairie View College

Prairie View, Texas.—The finishing touches are being placed on the three-story, brick, fireproof hospital at Prairie View State College. The hospital was donated to the college by the Rockefeller Foundation and will cost when completed over $105,0000.

The personnel as well as the facilities of the hospital will be enlarged. During the regular session beginning September 12, 1929 the college hospital will be in charge of one resident surgeon and two interns; one resident dentist; one resident pharmacist and four registered nurses.

In connection with the college hospital, a school of nursing education has been in operation for several years with high rank. Beginning September 12, next, a course in public health nursing will be added so that its graduates will be able to meet the demand for general health education in the rural districts as well as in the cities and towns.

Principal W. R. Banks is anxious to have the college hospital at Prairie View function more fully among our group in the state. To this end the requirements for admission to the school of nursing education will be raised from time to time, and its graduates will be increasingly prepared to serve the people in the various communities in the matter of health and sanitation.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NOV 2 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL MOVE ENDORSED

Texas Public Health Association Directors Back Tubercular Institution

A movement for the State to build a hospital for negro tubercular patients was endorsed Friday morning at a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Public Health Association at the Municipal Auditorium, when Dr. L. R. Moore of San Antonio, president of the Lone Star Negro Medical Association, met with the committee and asked for its co-operation.

The Texas Public Health Association has endeavored for 10 years to have a State hospital for negroes suffering with tuberculosis and was very willing to grant the endorsement asked, J. B. Rawlins, of El Paso, president of the organization, said following the meeting.

Members of the executive committee at the meeting were Rawlins, J. W. Butler, Galveston; Mrs. J. D. Finnegan, Kingsville; Dr. Z. T. Scott, Austin, and Dr. W. C. Farmer, San Antonio. L. E. Bracy, Austin, executive secretary, was also present.

The visiting representatives of the committee met with the directors of the Bexar County Public Health Association at their monthly meeting Friday noon at the Plaza Hotel. Addresses were given by Bracy, Dr. W. A. King, city health officer, and Dr. Farmer.

Bracy gave a resume of the meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference held in Nashville in September, and was followed by Dr. King, who was a delegate to the American Public Health Association meeting held in Minneapolis last month. Dr. King brought out the fact that so far as tuberculosis was discussed by visiting experts at Minneapolis, early diagnosis and hospitalization of patients was stressed and the sending of patients to distant parts of the country was discouraged. He also pointed out that incipient cases should be kept apart from advanced cases in any scheme of hospitalization.

Dr. Farmer told of his visit to Rome last year where he represented the Texas Public Health Association and the Bexar County organization at the Sixth Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis. This meeting was twice addressed by Premier Mussolini. Dr. Farmer also reported on his trip to Atlantic City in May, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Mrs. J. E. King, who presided at the meeting, announced that the Bexar County Public Health Association would conduct a health play and pageant on Wednesday, November 27, at the Municipal Auditorium to mark the official opening of the 1929 Christmas Seal Sale.

New Hospital at Prairie View to Have Formal Opening

Prairie View, Tex., Nov. 8.—The hospital at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college, donated by the Rockefeller foundation, New York city, is about ready for occupancy and formal opening exercises to which the public is invited will soon be held.

The hospital is a three-story brick building erected on West campus at a cost of $81,000 and is equipped with all necessary modern facilities for pharmacy, dentistry, surgery, private and medical wards, and facilities for the school of nursing education, costing $

machine which cost $3,498.

The hospital staff is composed of the following: J. [illegible]in, M. D., resident physician and training school director; H. E. Lee, M. D., assistant in surgery; W. A. Hammond, M. D., eye, ear, nose and throat; H. D. Patton, M. D., interne; A. K. Smith, D. D. S., dentist; Mrs. M. S. Brannon, R. N., superintendent of nurses; Miss P. M. Alexander, R. N., assistant supervisor; Miss E. C. May, B. S., instructor in dietetics; Mrs. N. B. Dillon, B. S., instructor in dietetics; E. B. Evans, D. V. M., instructor in bacteriology; R. P. Perry, M. S., instructor in chemistry; Mrs. T. W. Washington, instructor in psychology; H. W. Greene, M. A., mental and nervous disorders, and G. A. Hayes, Ph. G., pharmacist.

The school of nursing education is considered one of the best for the Race in the United States. Its graduates are recognized by the state and find ready and remunerative employment. The enrollment is as follows: Freshmen, 11, and seniors, 7.

hearing the czar interposed and averred that the fight was being launched against his administration of the colored hospital and not against the superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital.

The present superintendent, apparently giving heed to advice received from sources not racial, dealt with and regarded the 1928 Negro board more as children and puppets than as grown men, and supposed custodians of the institution. Even at this late date, despite the fact that she was asked in writing during the fall to submit her annual report to the Negro board, no such report has been officially or formally received by any member of the Negro board from the superintendent.

Her policy has been largely one of ignoring the Negro board, and many obligations were incurred and other acts committed during the year without consulting or conferring with the Negro board. If her "boss" instructed her to do a thing, the Negro board could go to Helena, Montana, as far as the superintendent was concerned.

The membership certificates, entitling members of the subscribing families to free hospitalization for the period of one year—a very fine idea—became a curse and burden upon the hospital due to the constant efforts of the superintendent to either ignore or cancel the memberships when the holders of same sought hospital service under their terms and provisions; and some ugly scenes were narrowly averted during the past year by two or three members of the Negro board rushing to the hospital and adjusting the differences between the superintendent and angry race citizens.

Why, on one ocasion the superintendent took all the jewelry away from a young colored woman, holder of a membership certificate, because she contended the woman needed hospital treatment before taking out the certificate; and that she felt justified in confiscating the race woman's jewelry and holding same until redeemed by the payment of the regular hospital fee.

The woman's husband was urged by some foes (and they are legion) of the superintendent to give publicity to the incident and mistreatment in the colored newspapers of the city and country, but members of the Negro board again rushed to the fore and remedied this impending nasty situation.

In face of many overt acts, which have not been calculated to "sell" the hospital to the Negroes of this community, the czar politely informed the Negro board on more than one occasion that **"EVERY ACT OF NURSE BRIGHT WAS DONE AT MY DIRECTION AND SUGGESTION."** (We shall expose some of these ACTS in a subsequent issue.)

As another concrete illustration that the white advisory committee considers and regards the Negroes as chumps and mere automatons, is clearly shown in the white committee's recent action in selecting the 1929 Negro board.

After naming the seven colored members for 1929, the white advisory committee staged the unheard of and unprecedented stunt of electing or designating the person who shall be chairman of the Negro board of directors, even taking away from the new board a right and function which the white committee did permit the 1928 Negro board to exercise.

Now, as a final indication or barometer of the way the wind is blowing or about to blow, as it relates to Negroes' connection with the Houston Negro Hospital, the white advisory committee has named a staff of 20 WHITE DOCTORS for the Houston Negro Hospital, to serve with (?) the Negro staff until the Negro ward at St. Joseph Infirmary is rebuilt. This seems to be like the gift which the Greeks conveyed to the Trojans, only this present act may be loaded with dynamite, TNT or some other dangerous explosive.

After serving on the Negro board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital for about one year, the editor of The Informer is thoroughly convinced that, under the present czar-czarina regime and hard-boiled, autocratic system of (mis)management, there is absolutely no need for a colored board; and no Negro (generically speaking) will be able to serve under the present conditions in this capacity without stultifying his manhood, relinquishing all his rights under the hospital's constitution and betraying his race.

New Hospital Near Ready At Prairie View College

Prairie View, Texas.—The finishing touches are being placed on the three-story, brick, fireproof hospital at Prairie View State College. The hospital was donated to the college by the Rockefeller Foundation and will cost when completed over $105,0000.

The personnel, as well as the facilities of the hospital, will be enlarged. During the regular session beginning September 12, 1929 the college hospital will be in charge of one resident surgeon and two internes; one resident dentist; one resident pharmacist and four registered nurses.

In connection with the college hospital, a school of nursing education has been in operation for several years with high rank. Beginning September 12, next, a course in public health nursing will be added so that its graduates will be able to meet the demand for general health education in the rural districts as well as in the cities and towns.

Principal W. R. Banks is anxious to have the college hospital at Prairie View function more fully among our group in the state. To this end the requirements for admission to the school of nursing education will be raised from time to time, and its graduates will be increasingly prepared to serve the people in the various communities in the matter of health and sanitation.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NOV 2 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL MOVE ENDORSED

Texas Public Health Association Directors Back Tubercular Institution

A movement for the State to build a hospital for negro tubercular patients was endorsed Friday morning at a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Public Health Association at the Municipal Auditorium, when Dr. L. R. Moore of San Antonio, president of the Lone Star Negro Medical Association, met with the committee and asked for its co-operation.

The Texas Public Health Association has endeavored for 10 years to have a State hospital for negroes suffering with tuberculosis and was very willing to grant the endorsement asked, J. B. Rawlins, of El Paso, president of the organization, said following the meeting.

Members of the executive committee at the meeting were Rawlins, J. W. Butler, Galveston; Mrs. J. D. Finnegan, Kingsville; Dr. Z. T. Scott, Austin, and Dr. W. C. Farmer, San Antonio. L. E. Bracy, Austin, executive secretary, was also present.

The visiting representatives of the committee met with the directors of the Bexar County Public Health Association at their monthly meeting Friday noon at the Plaza Hotel. Addresses were given by Bracy, Dr. W. A. King, city health officer, and Dr. Farmer.

Bracy gave a resume of the meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference held in Nashville in September, and was followed by Dr. King, who was a delegate to the American Public Health Association meeting held in Minneapolis last month. Dr. King brought out the fact that so far as tuberculosis was discussed by visiting experts at Minneapolis, early diagnosis and hospitalization of patients was stressed and the sending of patients to distant parts of the country was discouraged. He also pointed out that incipient cases should be kept apart from advanced cases in any scheme of hospitalization.

Dr. Farmer told of his visit to Rome last year where he represented the Texas Public Health Association and the Bexar County organization at the Sixth Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis. This meeting was twice addressed by Premier Mussolini. Dr. Farmer also reported on his trip to Atlantic City in May, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Mrs. J. E. King, who presided at the meeting, announced that the Bexar County Public Health Association would conduct a health play and pageant on Wednesday, November 27, at the Municipal Auditorium to mark the official opening of the 1929 Christmas Seal Sale.

New Hospital at Prairie View to Have Formal Opening

Prairie View, Tex., Nov. 8.—The hospital at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college, donated by the Rockefeller foundation, New York city, is about ready for occupancy and formal opening exercises to which the public is invited will soon be held.

The hospital is a three-story brick building erected on West campus at a cost of $81,000 and is equipped with all necessary modern facilities for pharmacy, dentistry, surgery, private and medical wards, and facilities for the school of nursing education, costing $[illegible] is an X-ray machine which cost $3,498.

The hospital staff is composed of the following: J. [illegible]klin, M. D., resident physician and training school director; H. E. Lee, M. D., assistant in surgery; W. A. Hammond, M. D., eye, ear, nose and throat; H. D. Patton, M. D., interne; A. K. Smith, D. D. S., dentist; Mrs. M. S. Brannon, R. N., superintendent of nurses; Miss P. M. Alexander, R. N., assistant superintendent of nurses; Miss Gladys Krushall, R. N., head nurse; Miss E. C. Beck, R. N., surgical supervisor; Miss E. C. May, B. S., instructor in dieteics; Mrs. N. B. Dillon, B. S., instructor in dietetics; E. B. Evans, D. V. M., instructor in bacteriology; R. P. Perry, M. S., instructor in chemistry; Mrs. T. W. Washington, instructor in psychology; H. W. Greene, M. A., mental and nervous disorders, and G. A. Hayes, pharmacist.

The school of nursing education is considered one of the best for the race in the United States. Its graduates are recognized by the state and find ready and remunerative employment. The enrollment is as follows: Freshmen, 10; juniors, 11, and seniors. 7.

Hospitals-1929

Texas.

Hospital Situation Made More Acute By Declinations

Informer

When the retiring colored board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital met last Friday evening to turn over the business of the institution to the newly-elected board consisting of J. B. Grigsby, Homer E. McCoy, Rev. J. S. Scott, W. E. Miller, C. H. McGruder and Miss Virginia B. Miller, the old board was faced with declinations and refusals to serve by practically every one of the 1929 board members.

Houston Tex. 6-29

While Mr. Grigsby did not exactly decline to serve, he did state in his letter to the retiring board that, if it were a fact that the Negro board had no authority and was merely a figure-head even though he is always glad to render service for his race and humanity wherever he can, he could not serve as a mere mannikin in this hospital role.

Other members who refused outright to serve on the board under the present system and regime are Homer E. McCoy, Miss Virginia B. Miller and the three hold-over directors, Rev. J. S. Scott, C. H. McGurder and W. E. Miller. The seventh member of the 1929 board was not elected, as the Negro board did not know any person in Houston by the name of "Gussie Andrews," the other member nominated by the white advisory committe.

Despite the fact that the constitution provides that the old board members shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified, the retiring board has finished its year's work, and thus the Houston Negro Hospital is literally without a Negro board.

That a new Negro is now on the scene, and that whites can not treat with Negroes like they did years ago and get by with it, are quite evident in the local hospital situation which has become acute.

Many local Negroes are contending that no black man or woman with any self-respect and manhood or womanhood, can serve on this board until the white advisory committee decides to abdicate from its lofty and tyrannical throne and permit the Negro board to exercise its constitutional functions.

There has been considerable agitation for a citywide indignation meeting, to protest against such an autocratic and arbitrary attitude on the part of the white advisory committee; while some hold to the view that the matter is becoming so confused and conglomerated that legal procedure should be resorted to in an effort to have the powers of the Negro board and white advisory committee, as provided in the constitution of the Houston Negro Hospital, passed upon by the courts.

COLORED BOARD IS FIGURE-HEAD; SITUATION BAD

White Advisory Committee Houston Negro Hospital Rules With Iron Hand—Ignores and Overrides All Acts of Negro Board—Gives Slaughter Unlimited Power—Negroes Seek Bright's Dismissal

Informer 6-29-29 Houston Tex.

That the 65,000 Negroes of Houston and Harris County, through the Negro board of directors and colored hospital staff, have absolutely no voice in the management and conduct of the Houston Negro Hospital, located at Ennis Street and Elgin Avenue, was glaringly disclosed here this week, when the white advisory committee of this hospital either ignored or nullified practically every official act of the colored board and hospital staff during the past year.

The white advisory committee also delegated Dr. J. W. Slaughter with more autocratic and arbitrary power, virtually giving him carte blanche authority, and took steps which may ultimately oust all of the colored doctors from this supposed Negro hospital.

Under the ruse of appointing 20 white consulting doctors, who shall be a part of the Houston Negro Hospital staff until the St. Joseph's Infirmary constructs a building for colored patients, the white advisory committee, exercising extra-legal authority not conveyed to it by the constitution of the hospital, declared null and void rules and regulations of the colored staff, which had been approved by the colored board, and delegated to Dr. Slaughter power plenipotentiary in matters which have heretofore been the property of the colored staff and board.

New Negro Board Chosen

In naming the new Negro board for 1929, the white advisory committee reappointed three of the 1928 members, viz: W. E. Miller, C. H. McGruder and Rev. J. S. Scott. The four new members are J. B. Grigsby, Homer E. McCoy, Miss Virginia B. Miller and "Gussie" Andrews. The colored board failed to elect the last named person, for no member of the Negro board knew any person in Houstton by that name. Two of the holdover race members, W. E. Miller and C. H. McGruder, took the position that, since it was apparent that there is no need for a colored board (the white advisory committee, Dr. J. W. Slaughter and Superintendent M. H. Bright having super-authority and wielding the sceptre in a manner to beget the envy of the former czar of Russia and emperor of Germany), they saw no further need for their services on any such board, and refused to accept the proffered posts.

Some Unwilling To Serve

It is currently rumored that some of the newly elected members have stated an unwillingness to serve on the board under the present disgusting and humiliating conditions, but The Informer can not vouch for the truthfulness of these reports.

The four retiring (or better, "retired") members of the Negro board are: Rev. E. L. Harrison, J. W. Hubert, H. P. Carter and C. F. Richardson.

Board Tried To Heal Breech

During the past year the breech between the colored staff and Houston Negroes on one side and the superintendent and her white backers on the other, widened to such an extent that the retiring Negro board recommended the employment of a new superintendent at the beginning of the new year; but the white advisory committee ignored this and other recommendations of the Negro board, arrogating unto their committee the power to employ and discharge hospital heads, despite the constitutional authority deputed to the colored board.

In making nominations for the 1929 colored board, the white advisory committee even exceeded its constitutional authority and designated the man they wanted elected as chairman of the Negro board.

Some of the arbitrary "decisions" and "rulings" handed down by this "supreme tribunal" to the Negro board of directors will be published and discussed in next week's issue of The Informer.

HOUSTON'S RACE HOSPITAL

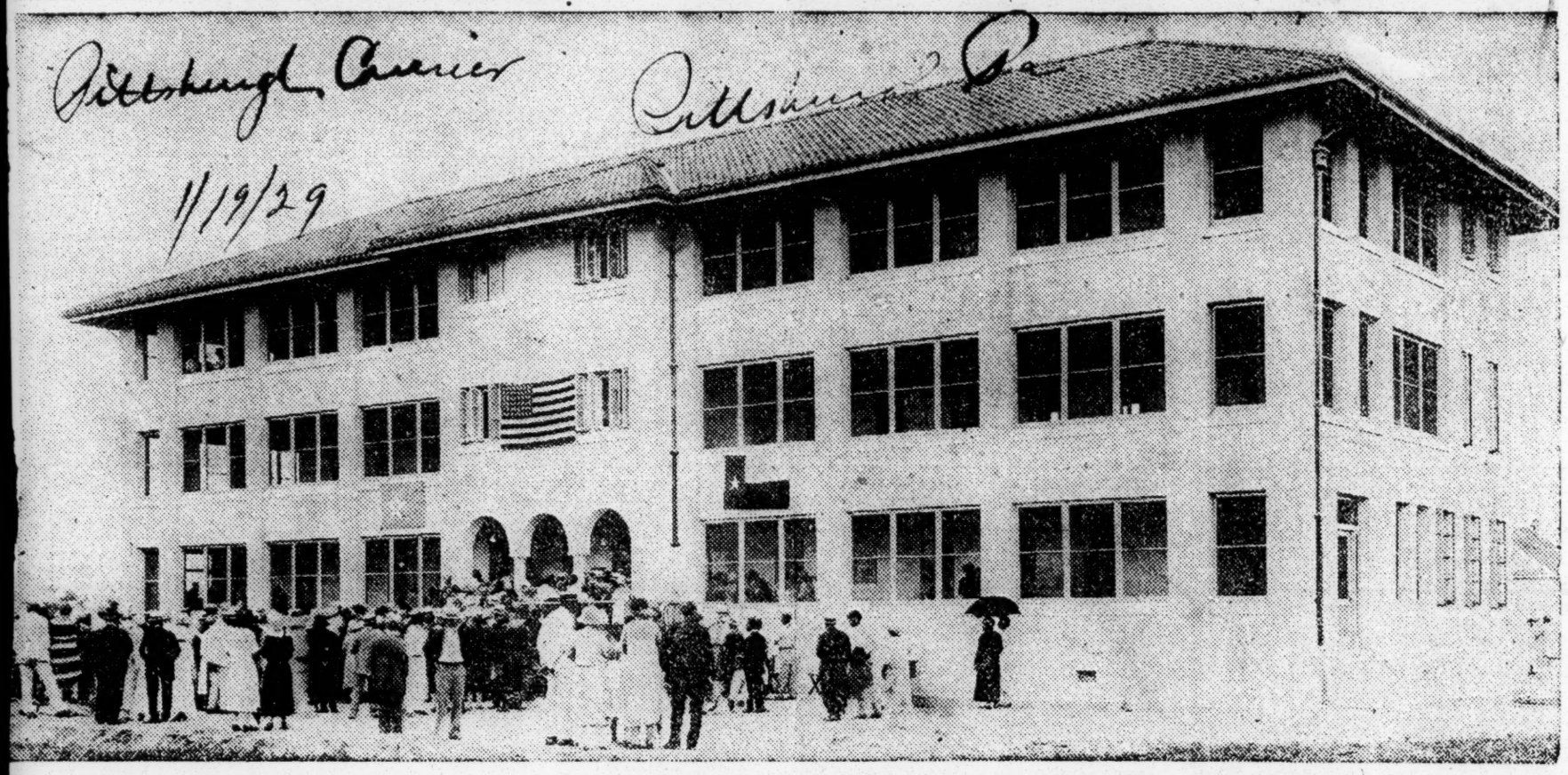


Photo shows the Houston (Tex.) Negro Hospital, a $75,000 three-story structure, with 60 beds and five registered nurses, which was given Houston Negroes by a white Houston philanthropist. The hospital was erected in 1926 and was occupied May 15, 1927. It is modern in every respect and fireproof. The hospital staff is headed by Dr. H. E. Lee, and Dr. B. J. Covington is secretary. It is located at Elgin and Ennis streets, Third ward. There are 24 colored doctors in Houston. They are organized into the Harris County Afro-American Medical Association, with Dr. W. M. Drake president and Dr. G. P. A. Ford secretary. Negro physicians have done all kinds and classes of surgical work at the hospital and it has less mortality than any other hospital in the city.

Hospitals-1929.

Texas.

REAL SITUATION AT LOCAL HOSPITAL

The news article and editorial, which appeared in last week's issue of The Informer regarding the exasperating situation at the Houston Negro Hospital, did not entirely expose and lay bare the tyrannical, arbitrary and dictatorial attitude assumed by the white advisory committee.

Contrary to current rumor and popular opinion, the fight is not upon the present superintendent of the hospital, per se; but the expose and fight now being waged by The Informer are upon and against the system and modus operandi of the white advisory committee, which has nullified and invalidated, at its will and pleasure, the hospital's written constitution governing and prescribing the functions of the Negro board of directors and the white advisory committee.

Instead of confining its activities merely to the field of advising and counseling with the Negro board, the white advisory committee has recently arrogated unto itself all directive, legislative and administrative powers and prerogatives, and has set itself up as a tribunal of last resort, whose "decision" in all matters pertaining to the Houston Negro Hospital is final and irrevocable.

In other words, certain members of the white advisory committee seem to regard the members of the Negro board and hospital staff in the same light as they do their domestic servants and other menials of the colored race; and, if the white advisory committee's hidden hand is to ultimately oust both Negro board members and a colored hospital staff, (excepting, perhaps, their much-ly adored superintendent), then their latest edict and pronunciamento clearly indicate the way in this direction.

In last week's issue we mentioned the nominations for the colored board for 1929, and at the hour of writing this editorial not a single person nominated and elected for this new board has accepted the position; most of them stating that they could not serve on the board of the Houston Negro Hospital under the present system and regime.

The Negro board has never attempted to pit itself against the white advisory committee of this institution, but every time the Negro board has endeavored to act in accordance with its constitutional rights and authority, the white advisory committee, instead of counseling with the colored board, has met in "executive session" and either reversed or ignored the actions of the Negro board.

The hospital's constitution deputes to the Negro board of directors the employment and discharging of superintendent and financial agent; but when one member of the white advisory committee reached a decision that the colored financial agent was not earning his salary, judged by membership certificates sold by him, he simply served notice on this hospital attache, whom the colored board had employed, that his services would not be needed after December 31, 1928.

The first knowledge that the colored board had of such high-handed, tyrannical and autocratic order was when the erstwhile financial agent informed certain Negro board members that he had received "his walking papers" from said white member of the advisory committee.

Now, to show the inconsistency of this same white advisory committee:

When Prof. I. M. Terrell, the first superintendent of the hospital and later financial agent, was accused by a certain hospital attache of committing every crime in the criminal catalog, from stealing canned goods from the pantry to an attempted criminal attack upon one of the nurses, this white advisory committee, without "undertaking an inquiry into the conduct of the office," or trying to ascertain if the charges prefered by Mr. Terrell's accuser were true or false, contended that the time had arrived for Mr. Terrell to sever his relations with the hospital.

However, when the present superintendent, who has not been able to work harmoniously with the colored staff, and who has shown almost disrespect and discourtesy to the Negro board, as well as virtaully inflaming many of the colored citizens against her management of the institution, failed miserably to sell the hospital to the colored group; and when the Negro board took the position that the future well-being of the institution warranted a new superintendent for 1929, this same white advisory committee, which gave Mr. Terrell the ax in his neck and showed Prof. A. J. Johnson the gate, voted "that the charges against the superintendent be tabled, and that if at the end of three months after the new year there appears to be any basis for dissatisfaction, the advisory committee will itself undertake an inquiry into the conduct of the office."

To substantiate our contention that the white advisory committee has precipitated an issue and brought about an ugly situation, as it relates to the hospital's management and operation by Negroes, we reproduce herewith some of the "decisions" and "edicts" recently promulgated by this august and autocratic body, as written and dispatched by the secretary of the white advisory committee to the secretary and members of the Negro board of directors:

"Following the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Houston Negro Hospital, on December 17th, I am conveying to you for presentation to the Board, the decisions at which the Committee arrived.

"1. It was voted that the following nominations be presented for membership on the Board for the year 1929: J. B. Grigsby, Chairman; Homer McCoy, J. S. Scott, C. H. McGruder, W. E. Miller, Gussie Andrews, Virginia B. Miller.

"2. Regarding the membership of the Staff for 1929, it was noted (a) That the members of the present colored staff be continued; (b) that the attached list of white physicians be appointed for the year; or pending the construction of a new building for negro patients by St. Joseph's Infirmary. (C) That all such appointees provide personal history data according to a form to be supplied, and that acceptance of appointment will involve an agreement to support the administration and further the purpose of the Hospital so long as such appointee remains a member of the Staff. (d) That in addition to the active Staff, other physicians of good standing, and when approved by the proper authority, may receive the privilege of admitting and caring for patients in the Hospital, but without the privileges and responsibility of membership on the active Staff.

"3. Regarding the present Constitution and By-laws of the Staff, it was voted to recommend to the Board that these be held invalid in so far as they undertake to define membership of the Staff or the conditions of membership or the methods of conferring such membership. Moreover, that they be held invalid in so far as they undertake to define conditions for the admission of patients to the Hospital. Both of these matters lie outside the field of discretion of the Staff.

"4. Regarding the admission of patients it was voted to recommend that, in accordance with general practice, such admission be made by the Superintendent when the patient is presented by a member of the Staff, or by a physician or surgeon to whom the privilege of the Hospital has been extended. That any case presented by a physician other than those indicated, or any emergency or exceptional case not provided for by this regulation, be ruled upon by Dr. Slaughter during the year 1929.

"5. That the Hospital undertake, as soon as it is found to be financially possible, the installation of adequate X-ray and laboratory equipment. That Dr. Slaughter be empowered to plan such arrangements, it being understood that the plans, cost and meth-

od of payment shall be approved by the Advisory Committee before they are given effect.

"6. It was voted to recommend that the charges against the Superintendent be tabled, and that if at the end of three months after the new year there appears to be any basis for dissatisfaction, the Advisory Committee will itself undertake an inquiry into the conduct of the office."

For the past several months reports have emanated from certain quarters at the Houston Negro Hospital that all the colored doctors were incompetent and inefficient, and that ere long the staff would consist mainly, if not wholly, of white doctors; and now the white advisory committee selects and designates, without conferring or counseling with the Negro board, the following white doctors, terming them as "consultants:" Drs. E. W. Appleby, Frank L. Barnes, E. W. Bertner, Paul W. Best, Milton L. Brenner, Robert L. Cox, Gavin Hamilton, Sidney Israel, Robert A. Johnston, Allen Kyle, John B. Legnard, Allen L. McMurrey, J. C.

Hospitals-1929.

Texas.

REAL SITUATION AT LOCAL HOSPITAL

The news article and editorial, which appeared in last week's issue of The Informer regarding the exasperating situation at the Houston Negro Hospital, did not entirely expose and lay bare the tyrannical, arbitrary and dictatorial attitude assumed by the white advisory committee. Opinion

Contrary to current rumor and popular opinion, the fight is not upon the present superintendent of the hospital, per se; but the expose and fight now being waged by The Informer are upon and against the system and modus operandi of the white advisory committee, which has nullified and invalidated, at its will and pleasure, the hospital's written constitution governing and prescribing the functions of the Negro board of directors and the white advisory committee.

Instead of confining its activities merely to the field of advising and counseling with the Negro board, the white advisory committee has recently arrogated unto itself all directive, legislative and administrative powers and prerogatives, and has set itself up as a tribunal of last resort, whose "decision" in all matters pertaining to the Houston Negro Hospital is final and irrevocable.

In other words, certain members of the white advisory committee seem to regard the members of the Negro board and hospital staff in the same light as they do their domestic servants and other menials of the colored race, and if the white advisory committee's hidden hand is to ultimately oust both Negro board members and a colored hospital staff, (excepting, perhaps, their much-ly adored superintendent), then their latest edict and pronunciamento clearly indicate the way in this direction.

In last week's issue we mentioned the nominations for the colored board for 1929, and at the hour of writing this editorial not a single person nominated and elected for this new board has accepted the position; most of them stating that they could not serve on the board of the Houston Negro Hospital under the present system and regime.

The Negro board has never attempted to pit itself against the white advisory committee of this institution, but every time the Negro board has endeavored to act in accordance with its constitutional rights and authority, the white advisory committee, instead of counseling with the colored board, has met in "executive session" and either reversed or ignored the actions of the Negro board.

The hospital's constitution deputes to the Negro board of directors the employment and discharging of superintendent and financial agent; but when one member of the white advisory committee reached a decision that the colored financial agent was not earning his salary, judged by membership certificates sold by him, he simply served notice on this hospital attache, whom the colored board had employed, that his services would not be needed after December 31, 1928.

The first knowledge that the colored board had of such high-handed, tyrannical and autocratic order was when the erstwhile financial agent informed certain Negro board members that he had received "his walking papers" from said white member of the advisory committee.

Now, to show the inconsistency of this same white advisory committee:

When Prof. I. M. Terrell, the first superintendent of the hospital and later financial agent, was accused by a certain hospital attache of committing every crime in the criminal catalog, from stealing canned goods from the pantry to an attempted criminal attack upon one of the nurses, this white advisory committee, without "undertaking an inquiry into the conduct of the office," or trying to ascertain if the charges prefered by Mr. Terrell's accuser were true or false, contended that the time had arrived for his relations with the hospital.

However, when the present superintendent, who has not been able to work harmoniously with the colored staff, and who has shown almost disrespect and discourtesy to the Negro board, as well as virtually inflaming many of the colored citizens against her management of the institution, failed miserably to sell the hospital to the colored group; and when the Negro board took the position that the future well-being of the institution warranted a new superintendent for 1929, this same white advisory committee, which gave Mr. Terrell the ax in his neck and showed Prof. A. J. Johnson the gate, voted "that the charges against the superintendent be tabled, and that if at the end of three months after the new year there appears to be any basis for dissatisfaction, the advisory committee will itself undertake an inquiry into the conduct of the office."

To substantiate our contention that the white advisory committee has precipitated an issue and brought about an ugly situation, as it relates to the hospital's management and operation by Negroes, we reproduce herewith some of the "decisions" and "edicts" recently promulgated by this august and autocratic body, as written and dispatched by the secretary of the white advisory committee to the secretary and members of the Negro board of directors:

"Following the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Houston Negro Hospital, on December 17th, I am conveying to you for presentation to the Board, the decisions at which the Committee arrived.

"1. It was voted that the following nominations be presented for membership on the Board for the year 1929: J. B. Grigsby, Chairman; Homer McCoy, J. S. Scott, C. H. McGruder, W. E. Miller, Gussie Andrews, Virginia B. Miller.

"2. Regarding the membership of the Staff for 1929, it was noted (a) That the members of the present colored staff be continued; (b) that the attached list of white physicians be appointed for the year; or pending the construction of a new building for negro patients by St. Joseph's Infirmary. (C) That all such appointees provide personal history data according to a form to be supplied, and that acceptance of appointment will involve an agreement to support the administration and further the purpose of the Hospital so long as such appointee remains a member of the Staff. (d) That in addition to the active Staff, other physicians of good standing, and when approved by the proper authority, may receive the privilege of admitting and caring for patients in the Hospital, but without the privileges and responsibility of membership on the active Staff or the conditions of membership or the methods of conferring such membership. Moreover, that they be held invalid in so far as they undertake to define conditions for the admission of patients to the Hospital. Both of these matters lie outside the field of discretion of the Staff.

"3. Regarding the present Constitution and By-laws of the Staff, it was voted to recommend to the Board that these be held invalid in so far as they undertake to define membership of the Staff or the conditions of membership or the methods of conferring such membership. Moreover, that they be held invalid in so far as they undertake to define conditions for the admission of patients to the Hospital. Both of these matters lie outside the field of discretion of the Staff.

"4. Regarding the admission of patients it was voted to recommend that, in accordance with general practice, such admission be made by the Superintendent when the patient is presented by a member of the Staff, or by a physician or surgeon to whom the privilege of the Hospital has been extended. That any case presented by a physician other than those indicated, or any emergency or exceptional case not provided for by this regulation, be ruled upon by Dr. Slaughter during the year 1929.

"5. That the Hospital undertake, as soon as it is found to be financially possible, the installation of adequate X-ray and laboratory equipment. That Dr. Slaughter be empowered to plan such arrangements, it being understood that the plans, cost and method of payment shall be approved by the Advisory Committee before they are given effect.

"6. It was voted to recommend that the charges against the Superintendent be tabled, and that if at the end of three months after the new year there appears to be any basis for dissatisfaction, the Advisory Committee will itself undertake an inquiry into the conduct of the office."

For the past several months reports have emanated from certain quarters at the Houston Negro Hospital that all the colored doctors were incompetent and inefficient, and that ere long the staff would consist mainly, if not wholly, of white doctors; and now the white advisory committee selects and designates, without conferring or counseling with the Negro board, the following white doctors, terming them as "consultants:" Drs. E. W. Applebe, Frank L. Barnes, E. W. Bertner, Paul W. Best, Milton L. Brenner, Robert L. Cox, Gavin Hamilton, Sidney Israel, Robert A. Johnston, Allen Kyle, John B. Legnard, Allen L. McMurrey, J. C.

Michael, J. M. Mitchner, James A. Park, R. M. Purdie, P. H. Scardino, Louis J. Spivak, Earl W. Thomas and Carl B. Young.

While the white advisory committee also took upon itself the task of reappointing the colored hospital staff, it was more a political gesture than anything else; for in the very next breath, or act the advisory committee nullified and outlawed the constitution and by-laws of the hospital staff, which the Negro board had approved and adopted, thus placing these race doctors and surgeons at the cruel mercy of one or two tyrants who seem to dominate and control the white advisory committee.

Every time the Negro board insisted upon exercising its constitutional rights, one of the members of the advisory committee has held out the "sad and sorry spectacle" of the hospital being turned over to the city, and the race thereby losing an opportunity to enjoy such privileges for its professional men and women; but losing such privileges is losing them, and we would just as soon see Negro doctors ousted outright by the city than adroitly eliminated by some scheming and pseudo-clever tyrant and czar.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH NEGRO HOSPITAL

Ever since the dedication of the Houston Negro Hospital on June 19, 1926, the question of what is wrong with this institution has been uppermost in the minds of the colored citizens of this community and even the state.

Now, from all sections of the country come inquiries seeking to know what is the trouble with and at the Houston Negro Hospital, and why it is that this is the only institution of its kind in America, or the world, where certain forces are willing to injure, if not destroy, the hospital in order to maintain one certain person in a position of power and authority.

Of course, The Informer realizes that the idea of a hospital as a health center and not as a place of final resort before crossing the great divide, must be taught and impressed upon our people, who heretofore have regarded such institutions largely as the vestibule to death; but this educational program can not be accomplished if the institution has as its head some person in whom the people, for whom the hospital was erected to serve, have no confidence or goodwill.

In opposing the present superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital, The Informer wishes to reiterate that it has no personal dislike for the present head of the institution, nor has this paper poured out any journalistic spleen upon any person connected in an official capacity with the local Negro hospital; but this paper possesses definite and well-fixed ideas and notions about the maintenance and operation of such a plant, and we venture the assertion that the local institution will never get very far with the present superintendent, nor with the system now in vogue in connection with the management and control of the hospital.

The Informer takes the position that no member of the white race, it matters not what position he occupies, should try to force any Negro upon the colored citizenry of this or any other community, if the colored citizens object to the said person occupying such a position; and the fact that the Houston Negro Hospital is supposed to be a charitable gift to the Negroes of this community, does not alter this attitude one whit.

There is an old adage that "beggars can't be choosers," but even mendicants should and do enjoy and exercise some rights which are warranted to all men by the laws of God and man

It appears that some people in this community have reached the conclusion that the Negroes of Houston should be satisfied with anything, as it relates to this hospital, and that agitation for the removal of the present superintendent will cause the race to lose this institution sooner or later.

If this hospital should be taken away from the Negroes of Houston because they object to a woman serving as superintendent who does not possess the necessary characteristics for the office, and who on the other hand has proven a millstone around the institution's neck, then the gift of the hospital is bare and its supposed ideals and purposes become a hollow mockery.

The day of big stick, bluff, intimidations, threats, duress and extra-legal methods has passed, and there are some people who can not be driven or frightened from the path of right by any such procedure; and those who essay to invoke and employ such tactics will not only discover that their efforts are futile, but that an enlightened public opinion will not countenance, condone or support any such program.

Most assuredly, if the Houston Negro Hospital were given to the Negroes of this community, then these people certainly have a right to express their preference for the type of man or woman they desire to serve as superintendent of the institution, as well as members of the colored board of directors.

Going a bit further, these same colored citizens have the inherent and constitutional right to register their objections and protests against any person serving in an official role at this hospital, and for any one to charge that this opposition and objection to the present superintendent is being fostered and propagated by a minority "radical element" is a base and wilfull fabrication and a parsimonious employment of veracity!

To contend that these thousands of colored citizens are objecting to the present superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital because she is a stickler for system and will not permit the institution to get into a slipshod, happy-go-lucky condition, is the idle chatter of malicious or misinformed persons; but what will efficiency and proficiency amount to, if same are not backed up with common sense, tact and disposition to get along with the people one is attempting to serve.

Opening for business on May 15, 1927, the numerous employees at the Houston Negro Hospital, under the reign and rule of the present superintendent and her chief Nordic adviser and devotee have come and gone with painful regularity; and the ax has fallen recklessly upon registered nurses, office help and other employes about the premises.

Are we to accept the explanation that all of these persons have been either inefficient, incapable, incompetent or unfit for their various tasks, and the superintendent, like the kings of old, can do no wrong? That she is perfect and incapable of committing errors? That, like the pope at the vatican, she is infallible, without spot or blemish?

Among the fourteen millions of Negroes in America, is it a lamentable fact that there is only one person in these United States of America who is able to serve as executive head of the Houston Negro Hospital?

Aside from the ruthless and reckless employment and discharge of hospital help during her administration, what has the present superintendent done to and for the unique hospitalization plan evolved when the institution was first launched here?

What has she done to "sell" the hospital to the Negroes of Houston? How many organizations has she contacted and what

young lady for some differences they had some years ago at Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee?

Why did the superintendent turn against Prof. I. M. Terrell, the one man who was largely responsible for her being connected with the local institution, after he had brought her here against the advise and counsel of local doctors and others who knew something about the inability of the present head of the local hospital to get along with members of her own race?

Is the hospital the personal property of the superintendent and her chief advisory autocrat, or does the institution belong to the colored citizenry of this community?

Finally, if the Houston Negro Hospital is not the personal property of one person or a small bloc, why can not the Negroes of this city have some real voice and part in its management, maintenance and operation?

kind of cooperation has she been able to get from the religious, educational, fraternal, professional, social, civic and business leaders of this community?

If this present superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital has been unable to elicit any appreciable support and cooperation from the colored citizenry of Houston, who is to blame? Does she possess the kind of attitude or complex which will beget the backing and assistance of the race?

Is it true, as charged in a letter from the white head of one of the institutions where the present local superintendent saw short and unsatisfactory service, that she boasts of her Indian lineage, and openly prates of the fact that she has no Negro blood in her veins?

Did the present superintendent mistreat and humiliate Miss P. A. Newby, the North Carolina nurse who was brought here and then refused the position previously tendered her by the executive head of the Houston Negro Hospital, to "get even" with the

Michael, J. M. Mitchner, James A. Park, R. M. Purdie, P. H. Scardino, Louis J. Spivak, Earl W. Thomas and Carl B. Young.

While the white advisory committee also took upon itself the task of reappointing the colored hospital staff, it was more a political gesture than anything else; for in the very next breath or act the advisory committee nullified and outlawed the constitution and by-laws of the hospital staff, which the Negro board had approved and adopted, thus placing these race doctors and surgeons at the cruel mercy of one or two tyrants who seem to dominate and control the white advisory committee.

Every time the Negro board insisted upon exercising its constitutional rights, one of the members of the advisory committee has held out the "sad and sorry spectacle" of the hospital being turned over to the city, and the race thereby losing an opportunity to enjoy such privileges for its professional men and women; but losing such privileges is losing them, and we would just as soon see Negro doctors ousted outright by the city than adroitly eliminated by some scheming and pseudo-clever tyrant and czar.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH NEGRO HOSPITAL

Ever since the dedication of the Houston Negro Hospital on June 19, 1926, the question of what is wrong with this institution has been uppermost in the minds of the colored citizens of this community and even the state.

Now, from all sections of the country come inquiries seeking to know what is the trouble with and at the Houston Negro Hospital, and why it is that this is the only institution of its kind in America, or the world, where certain forces are willing to injure, if not destroy, the hospital in order to maintain one certain person in a position of power and authority.

Of course, The Informer realizes that the idea of a hospital as a health center and not as a place of final resort before crossing the great divide, must be taught and impressed upon our people, who heretofore have regarded such institutions largely as the idle chatter of malicious or misinformed persons; but what will vestibule to death; but this educational program can not be accomplished if the institution has as its head some person in whom the people have no confidence or goodwill.

In opposing the present superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital, The Informer wishes to reiterate that it has no personal dislike for the present head of the institution, nor has this paper poured out any journalistic spleen upon any person connected in an official capacity with the local Negro hospital; but this paper possesses definite and well-fixed ideas and notions about the maintenance and operation of such a plant, and the assertion that the local institution will never get very far with the present superintendent, nor with the system now in vogue in the management and control of the hospital.

The Informer takes the position that no member of the white connection with the Houston Negro Hospital, at the present superintendent and her chief Nordic adviser and devotee, like the kings of old,

Hospitals – 1929

Rosenwald Rural Hospitals.

Watkinsville, Ga., Enterprise
Friday, February 22, 1929

ROSENWALD'S RURAL HOSPITALS MILLIONS FOR

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20—A plan for the establishment of rural hospitals over the country at the cost of millions of dollars and backed by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation has been revealed here by Dr. Edward Hume, director of the New York Post-Graduate School.

"Sound health is the most essential factor in a nation's prestige and progress," Dr. Hume said. "How are the medical practitioners of today prepared to meet the needs of the existing health situation?

"First of all, the communities must be educated to demand efficient medical service. Second a doctor must make up his mind to be a student all of his working life; he must keep abreast of the advancements in his profession.

And, thirdly, proper hospitals must be provided so rural physicians, as well as urban physicians, can take the best possible care of their patients.

"Especially significant is the action of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation on this last point," Dr. Hume stated. "The fund creates the provision of the medical service which will bring to the practitioner the facilities he needs and to the public the health service it needs at a reasonable cost."

Hospitals-1929

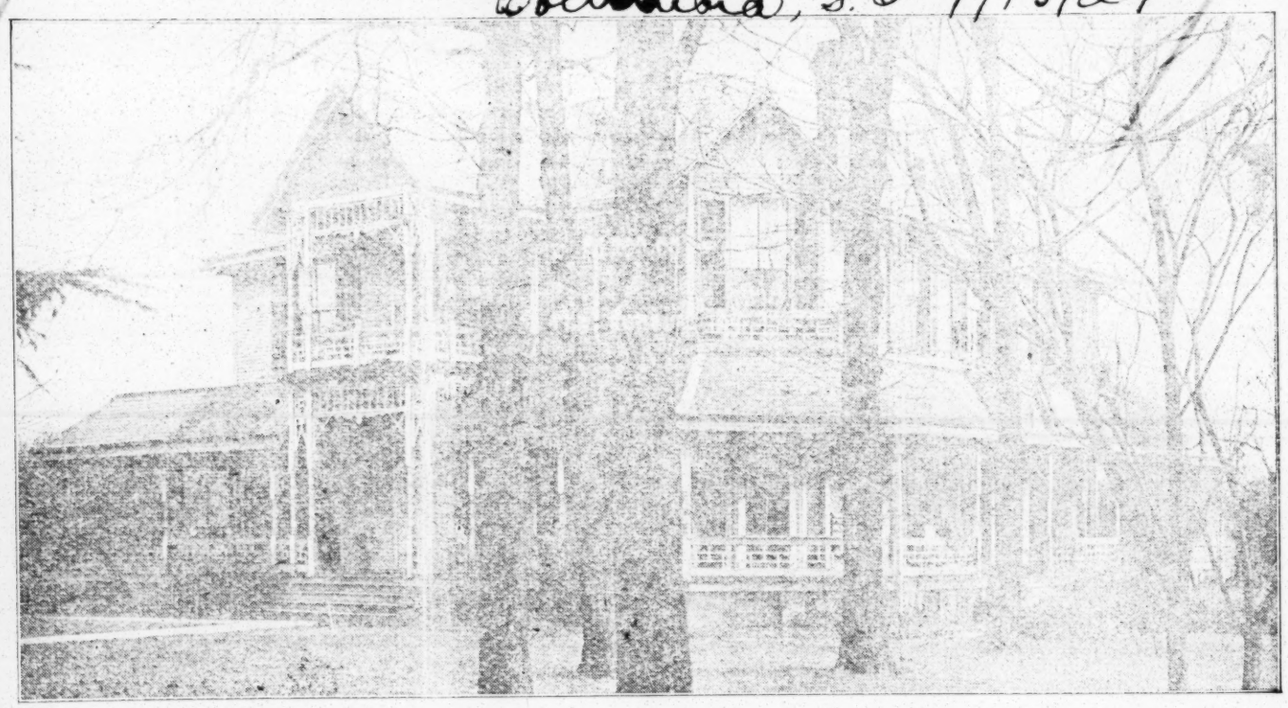
South Carolina.

The Waverly Fraternal Hospital

Palmetto Leader

"The Home of the Fraternal Spirit"

Columbia, S.C. 4/13/29



The Best and Most Modern Equipped H ospital in the State and ranks among the Best in the South. Besides our Surgical a nd Medical Departments, we make a Specialty of X-RAY WORK. Obstetrical Cases are given Especial Attention.

We invite any young girl, who desires to take a course in our Nurse Training School, and any one desiring further infor mation to write the Superintendent,

DR. N. A. JENKINS,

Waverly Hospital, Columbia, S. C.

JENKINS TO SEEK SUPREME LODGE DEGREE

Dr. N. A. Jenkins, [illegible] superintendent of the Waverly Hospital, was elected by [illegible] convention of the Negro [illegible] which was held in Rock Hill, a candidate for the supreme lodge degree which is annually bestowed upon some prominent member of the Negro order.

The supreme lodge of the Negro order in the United States will convene in Indianapolis, Ind., August 12-15 and Jenkins will go with the state delegation to receive the honor of becoming eligible to membership in the supreme lodge.

The delegates, or supreme representatives from this state who will attend the supreme session with Jenkins are: President D. H. Sims of Allen university, President R. S. Wilkinson of State college, S. L. Finley of Chester, Julius A. Brown of Charleston, grand chancellor of the order in South Carolina, and Nathaniel J. Frederick of Columbia.

Frederick is the grand attorney for the Negro Knights

Race Physiciar On Hospital Staff

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEC 22 1929

Bennettsville's only colored physician has been permitted to treat his Colored patients on wards of the new Marlboro County General Hospital recently completed at a cost of $100,000 and dedicated on July 2nd at which time it was also opened for service to the public.

The new hospital was made possible through the Duke Foundation of North Carolina and has a capacity of 40 beds, 15 of which are set aside for Colored patients.

The recipient of the following letter, Dr. W. S. Hanna, has been practicing in Bennettsville two years, having formerly practed in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa.,

Marlboro Co. Gen Hospital, Benettsville, S. C.

July 12, 1929.

"Dr. Walter S. Hanna,
Bennettsville, S. C.,

Dear Dr. Hanna:—

I have been instructed by the Board of Trustees and the Medical Staff of the Marlboro County General Hospital to notify you that you are welcome to place your patients in the hospital AND ;TO TREAT THEM YOURSELF." Any member of the attending staff will be glad to cooperate with you in any way we can."

"We shall be very glad to have your patients and for you to make use of the facilities of the hospital as often as you think it for the good of your patients."

"This is, in a sense a public institution and we hope that it will be patronized by everyone.

Yours truly,

Dr. Douglas Jenings,
Secretary Medical Staff."

Dr. Hanna is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., B. S., 1915' and M. D., 1919 and was a former interne at Freeman's Hospital. D. C.

LARGE GRANT MADE FOR NEGRO HOSPITAI

Special to The State.

Spartanburg, Des. 21.—A grant of $40,000 by the Julius Rosenwald foundation of Chicago, to aid in construction of the proposed county Negro hospital, is announced in a telegram from the foundation to the board of trustees of the General hospital, the finance committee of the foundation having approved of the gift.

This is said to be the first occasion where the Rosenwald fund has been used to benefit health work, the directors heretofore invariably displaying interest and financial aid in educational measures.

Two months ago a Rosenwald delegation inspected the local hospital and shortly thereafter a representative of the finance committee made an investiñation. The grant was given upon full approval of the county hospital program and county health work.

Spartanburg county now has available more than $200,000 for additions to the General hospital facilities. To a small hospital balance has been added $100,000 appropriated by the county delegation, the $40,000 Rosenwald gift and $60,000 donated from the Duke foundation fund.

Hospitals-1929

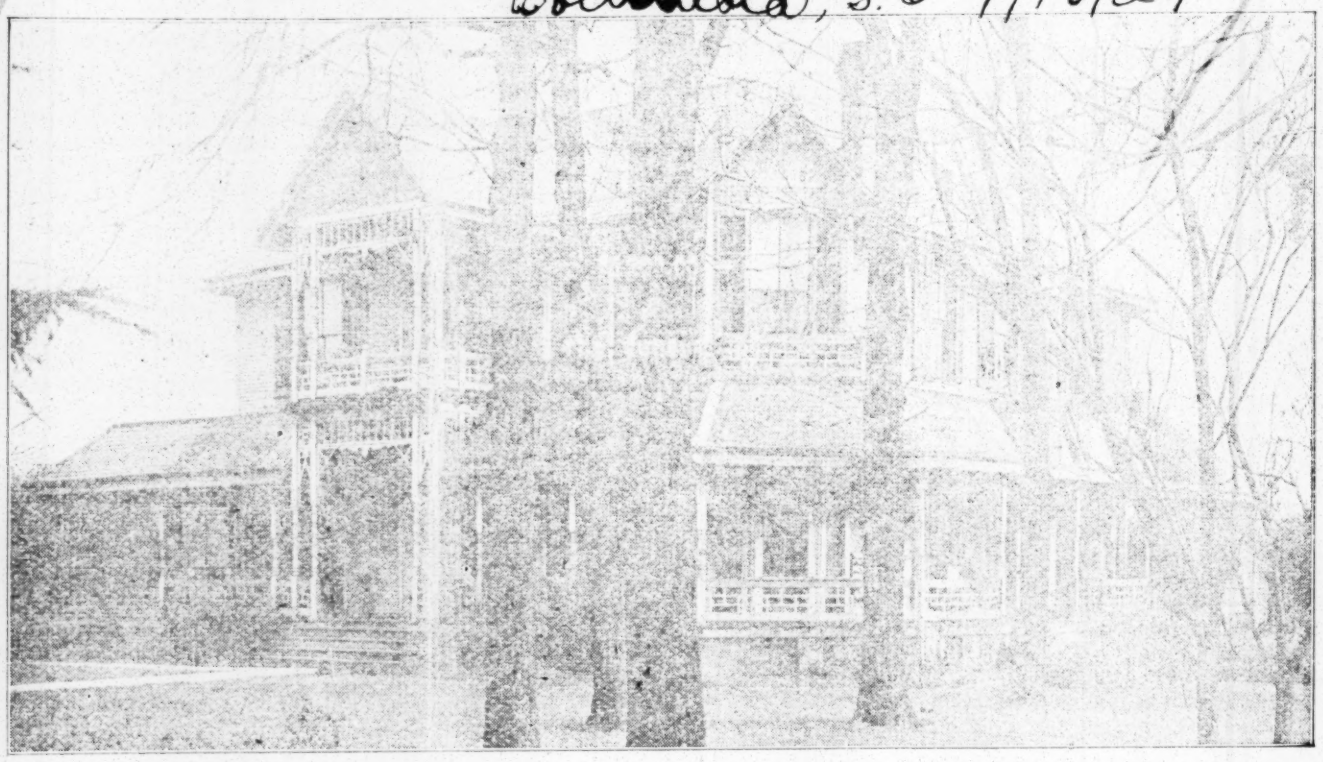
South Carolina.

The Waverly Fraternal Hospital

Palmetto Leader

"The Home of the Fraternal Spirit"

Columbia, S.C. 4/13/29



The Best and Most Modern Equipped Hospital in the State and ranks among the Best in the South. Besides our Surgical and Medical Departments, we make a Specialty of X-RAY WORK. Obstetrical Cases are given Especial Attention.

We invite any young girl, who desires to take a course in our Nurse Training School, and any one desiring further information to write the Superintendent,

DR. N. A. JENKINS,

Waverly Hospital, Columbia, S. C.

JENKINS TO SEEK SUPREME LODGE DEGREE

Dr. N. A. Jenkins, [illegible] superintendent of the Waverly Hospital, was elected by the [illegible] convention of the Negro [illegible] which was held in Rock Hill, a candidate for the supreme lodge degree which is annually bestowed upon some prominent member of the Negro order.

The supreme lodge of the Negro order in the United States will convene in Indianapolis, Ind., August 12-15 and Jenkins will go with the state delegation to receive the honor of becoming eligible to membership in the supreme lodge.

The delegates, or supreme representatives from this state who will attend the supreme session with Jenkins are: President D. H. Sims of Allen university, President R. S. Wilkinson of State college, S. L. Finley of Chester, Julius A. Brown of Charleston, grand chancellor of the order in South Carolina, and Nathaniel J. Frederick of Columbia.

Frederick is the grand attorney for the Negro Knights

Race Physician On Hospital Staff

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEC 22 1929

Bennettsville's only colored physician has been permitted to treat his Colored patients on wards of the new Marlboro County General Hospital recently completed at a cost of $100,000 and dedicated on July 2nd at which time it was also opened for service to the public.

The new hospital was made possible through the Duke Foundation of North Carolina and has a capacity of 40 beds, 15 of which are set aside for Colored patients.

The recipient of the following letter, Dr. W. S. Hanna, has been practicing in Bennettsville two years, having formerly practed in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa.,

Marlboro Co. Gen Hospital, Benettsville, S. C.

July 12, 1929.

"Dr. Walter S. Hanna,
Bennettsville, S. C.,

Dear Dr. Hanna:—

I have been instructed by the Board of Trustees and the Medical Staff of the Marlboro County General Hospital to notify you that you are welcome to place your patients in the hospital AND ;TO TREAT THEM YOURSELF." Any member of the attending staff will be glad to cooperate with you in any way we can."

"We shall be very glad to have your patients and for you to make use of the facilities of the hospital as often as you think it for the good of your patients."

"This is, in a sense a public institution and we hope that it will be patronized by everyone.

Yours truly,

Dr. Douglas Jenings,
Secretary Medical Staff."

Dr. Hanna is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., B. S., 1915' and M. D., 1919 and was a former interne at Freeman's Hospital, D. C.

LARGE GRANT MADE FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Special to The State.

Spartanburg, Des. 21.—A grant of $40,000 by the Julius Rosenwald foundation of Chicago, to aid in construction of the proposed county Negro hospital, is announced in a telegram from the foundation to the board of trustees of the General hospital, the finance committee of the foundation having approved of the gift.

This is said to be the first occasion where the Rosenwald fund has been used to benefit health work, the directors heretofore invariably displaying interest and financial aid in educational measures.

Two months ago a Rosenwald delegation inspected the local hospital and shortly thereafter a representative of the finance committee made an investifiation. The grant was given upon full approval of the county hospital program and county health work.

Spartanburg county now has available more than $200,000 for additions to the General hospital facilities. To a small hospital balance has been added $100,000 appropriated by the county delegation, the $40,000 Rosenwald gift and $60,000 donated from the Duke foundation fund.

OPENS IN FULL BLOOM WITH WONDERFUL FACULTY

Palmetto Leader Columbia S.C.

The Waverley Fraternal Hospital

11-16-29

The Nurse Training School of The Waverley Fraternal Hospital

began its Class Work October 1st. The work is encouraging. It begins with a class of twenty girls. The Faculty is the best in its history. Beside a number of white doctors who are giving their service on the teaching force, the colored faculty is as follows:

Dr. W. D. Chappelle	Surgery
Dr. L. M. Daniels	Fever Nursing
Dr. M. A. Evans	(Class begins later)
Dr. O. J. Champion	General Lectures
Dr. F. B. Johnson	Pediatrics
Dr. D. K. Jenkins	Junior, Anatomy and Physiology
Dr. N. A. Jenkins	Senior Anatomy and Physiology
Miss A. A. Nelson, R. N.	Practical Nursing
Miss L. A. Norther, R. N.	Ethics—First Year Nursing
Mrs. Daisy Counts	Dietetics

We have room for two or three more girls. Any one interested can get full information by writing the Superintendent, Dr. N. A. Jenkins, Columbia, S. C.

Hospitals - 1929

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JAN 18 1929

Negro Hospital Considered by Social Agency

Colored Survey Committee Weighing Proposal; Will Make Report by June

A hospital for the exclusive use of Negro patients, and one in which Negro physicians may practice, is now being considered by the colored survey committee of the Council of Social Agencies, it became known yesterday. The committee, of which Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, is general chairman, is also considering the advisability of recommending a Negro ward for tubercular patients at Pine Camp, and various other recommendations for the betterment of the Negro population of Richmond will be made, it is understood.

More than 100 persons are serving on the committees appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to make a survey of the situation in Richmond, and the full report will be ready by May or June, it was announced yesterday at Community Fund headquarters. Dr. W. Brownley Foster is in charge of the health committee; Judge J. Hoge Ricks heads the body on behavior; Dr. Hawley Coghill is in charge of the recreation investigation, and Jackson Davis and Miss Lucy Mason are in charge of the education and economics status committees, respectively.

Data has been secured by the committee from the city, State and Federal authorities and various organizations throughout the United States. The report to be submitted will embrace seventy-five or more needs for the Negro citizens of Richmond. The idea of the survey is to gather information that will guide the Community Fund to a large extent in its expenditures for the various colored organizations. It will also be placed at the disposal of the local civic bodies, the city and State and also to individuals who desire full information regarding the Negro population of Richmond.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia.

JAN 18 1929

NEGRO HOSPITAL CONSIDERED HERE

Doctors of That Race Would Practice in Institution Contemplated.

A hospital to be devoted to the use of Negro patients, and one in which Negro physicians may practice, is now being considered by the survey committee of the Council of Social Agencies here.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, is general chairman of this committee, which also has under advisement a recommendation for the establishment of a Negro ward at Pine Camp for the treatment of tubercular patients.

Many leading citizens of Richmond are serving on special committees that have been appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to make a survey of conditions in this city and it is contemplated that the material for a full report will be in hand in the early summer.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster is at the head of the committee on health problems, Judge J. Hoge Ricks is chairman of a committee on behavior, Dr. Harvie Coghill is in charge of the recreation investigation, and Jackson Davis, field agent of the general education board, and Miss Lucy Mason are, respectively, considering problems bearing upon education and economic status.

These committees will bring to their aid facts secured by city, state and federal agencies, before formulating their reports, and it is expected that their findings will prove of great value in guiding the future expenditures of the Richmond community fund for the welfare of the various Negro organizations in Richmond.

Remington, Va., Press
Friday, January 18, 1929

NEGRO HOSPITAL CONSIDERED HERE

Doctors of That Race Would Practice in Institution Contemplated.

A hospital to be devoted to the use of Negro patients, and one in which Negro physicians may practice, is now being considered by the survey committee of the Council of Social Agencies here.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, is general chairman of this committee, which also has under advisement a recommendation for the establishment of a Negro ward at Pine Camp for the treatment of tubercular patients.

Many leading citizens of Richmond are serving on special committees that have been appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to make a survey of conditions in this city and it is contemplated that the material for a full report will be in hand in the early summer.

Dr. W. Brownley Foster is at the head of the committee on health problems, Judge J. Hoge Ricks is chairman of a committee on behavior, Dr. Harvie Coghill is in charge of the recreation investigation, and Jackson Davis, field agent of the general education board, and Miss Lucy Mason are, respectively, considering problems bearing upon education and economic status.

These committees will bring to their aid facts secured by city, state and federal agencies, before formulating their reports, and it is expected that their findings will prove of great value in guiding the future expenditures of the Richmond community fund for the welfare of the various Negro organizations in Richmond.

Lynchburg, Va., News
Sunday, January 6, 1929

Record Expenditure Made For Improvements In City

The year 1928 saw no lessening of municipal activities which have grown to large proportions since the area of the city was more than trebled by annexation in 1926. A record was made in 1927 when a total of $230,000 was expended for public improvements out of current revenues. More than this, to be exact, $387,895.65, was expended during 1928, although $155,011.07 came out of the bond issue of $600,000 which was voted during the year. The largest single expenditure out of this bond issue was $40,000 for the purchase of the Piedmont Club property which will be used as temporary city offices pending the change of the present city offices with the government for the present federal building.

Other expenditures from the bond issue were for sidewalks, streets, sewers and water extensions, practically all being within the newly annexed area. These expenditures, together with the $232,884.58 spent out of current revenue, enabled the city to build 23 miles of improved streets, 5.32 miles of sidewalks, lay 7.14 miles of sewers in the annexed territory, and approximately seven miles of water main, all of which, with the exception of a fraction of a mile, were laid in annexed territory.

New Bridges Built.

Two splendid bridges, one on the Hollin's Mill road, the other on state route No. 10, were constructed during the year at a cost of $23,000, and the bridge on Lower Basin road was reconstructed.

A four-room addition to the nurses' home at the City Hospital was constructed and the fire and police alarm systems were extended as well as traffic signal lights.

During the course of the year 3,400 feet of the gravity water line from Pedlar dam was reconstructed, cast iron pipe being substituted for the wooden line. In connection with the water situation, the council in December authorized a pitometer survey of the water system. While the city is practically 100 per cent metered, at least 40 per cent of the filtered water is unaccounted for owing to concealed leaks. The crew making this survey will locate these leaks and should be able to show a saving of at least 1,000,000 gallons of water per day. This will increase pressure and will be a distinct saving in operation, at the same time building up the city's reserve water supply.

Other Projects Planned.

Several projects are in contemplation to be paid for out of the bond issue. These include a reserve of $100,000 for the future repaving of Rivermont avenue, $90,000 for a new combined fire station, the remodelling of the federal building for city hall purposes, an addition to the Lynchburg Hospital for colored patients, improvements on Fort and Memorial avenues, water and sewer extensions in annexed territory, and the Fishing creek outfall sewer.

Other municipal projects which will come up for consideration and action during the year will be the municipal airport and auditorium. Both of these are badly needed and undoubtedly definite action on these can be expected in the near future.

The finances of the city are in excellent shape. The net bonded indebtedness now is $2,760,363, which is well within the limit of 15 per cent of the actual value of realty for taxable purposes, which figure is $40,725,728. This limit is the requirement of the New York Savings Bank investment law, which is recognized as the standard. In this connection, the city has only recently been advised by the banking department of New York that Lynchburg is now included on their legal list for unlimited tax obligations.

Re-Assessment To Be Made.

At present the assessed value of all taxable property in Lynchburg is $43,679,246. The city council has authorized preliminary work to be started during 1929 regarding the re-assessment of realty values which will be consummated during 1930.

One important change in our municipal governmental affairs was made during 1928, namely, the increase of the number of the members of the council from five to seven as authorized in the new city charter granted by the 1928 legislature. The city planning commission made its report to the council during the year and the zoning commission submitted a tentative ordinance. This was tabled, however, in view of opposition which developed, but the new council authorized commission to continue its work. Undoubtedly during 1929 an ordinance which should meet the approval of all will be presented for action.

Captain R. W. B. Hart has rounded out his third year as city manager and his administration of the city's affairs has been marked by efficiency and by a thorough devotion to duty. All of the various city departments have functioned in an able manner and Lynchburg should be gratified that the administration of its municipal affairs is in such capable hands.

Hospitals- 1929

West Virginia

8

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.

Times

OCT 7 1929

START DRIVE FOR HOSPITAL

Colored People Need $2,500 For Maintenance of Institution

A drive for $2,500 for the maintenance of the Colored Charity Hospital of West Virginia, Incorporated, local institution situated in Holbert avenue, Jackson addition will begin tomorrow when solicitors will open what is termed a Dime Rally, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. J. S. Edward, president.

Contributions already have been made by the following persons, R. M. Hite, W. M. Hite, Rev. E. G. Wofter, East Fairmont Composition Tar and Chemical Corp., J. G. McCrory Co., Goodman Store, W. T. Fletcher, Walter and Hyland.

Fairmont Box Factory, John Henshaw, Charles Manley, Morrison Store, Woolwoth Store, Musgrave Undertaking Co., Mr. Springer, Home Dairy Co., Golden Bros., Baltimore Jewelry Store, Heinze Cleaners, Frank Haymond, Edward Lawler, Burn Lawler.

Solicitors will cary small banks with the initials C. C. H., in their side, it is explained, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards asks that donations be made only to holders of these banks.